

THE TIME TO PART

Canadian Liberal Organ
Favors Secession.
INDEPENDENT NATION

HALIFAX CHRONICLE DECLARES THAT EXISTING RELATIONS TO EMPIRE CANNOT BE CONTINUED MUCH LONGER.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 28.—The declaration that present relations between Canada and Great Britain cannot exist much longer was made today by the Halifax Chronicle, the leading newspaper supporter in the maritime provinces of the Liberal party.

In an unusually outspoken editorial on the recent Alaskan boundary award, the Chronicle expresses what it claims to be the unanimous dissatisfaction of Canadians at the action of the British government in the matter. The paper says:

"This Alaska episode has made it clear that our existing relations to the empire cannot be continued much longer. We are even now at the parting of the ways. Our subordinate position has been clearly and so humiliatingly revealed that it must speedily become untenable."

The Chronicle adds that there are now only two courses open for Canada, complete legislative independence, the sovereignty of the king of England alone, or the status of an independent nation.

The paper says there is much to commend the latter step in particular, because it would free Canada from the danger of being ever embroiled with the United States on account of its European connection and at the same time would secure for the Dominion the benefit of the protection of the Monroe doctrine.

GOLD BRICKS FROM THE MILLS

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF SMELTING
INDUSTRY WILL BE MADE BY
EL PASO COUNTY AT WORLD'S
FAIR.

C. A. Hart, special World's fair commissioner for El Paso county, has made arrangements with the smelters at Colorado City for the exhibit of several bricks of gold, and he has been at work for several days gathering minerals, stones and clay of all sorts to add to the general exhibit of the county.

The commissioner will confer with the county board frequently and receive instructions from time to time and make reports on the work already accomplished.

Every effort is being made to get a creditable showing for the county, and the county commissioners are anxious for the active co-operation of every one interested in the pushing of the work.

KEMPNER'S DENIAL

Former Superintendent of Registry
System Says That Charges Are
Wholly Unfounded.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The president has ordered a reconsideration of the case of Lewis Kempner, the former superintendent of the registry system of the postoffice department, recently removed by Postmaster General Payne, and Mr. Kempner will be given a hearing on the charges against him.

In his petition to the president, Mr. Kempner says that the charges against him are inconsistent and unjust and that he had never been furnished with a copy of them nor informed of the charges against him.

He says that no facts are stated in support of the charge of incompetency and negligent administration, and as to the charge of wastefulness and extravagance, he says that he has performed his full duty in that he has performed his full duty in the 19 years he has served in the postal service.

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HILL WILL CALL IT SQUARE FOR \$100,000

General Manager of the Golden Cycle Wants Big
Damages From Campbell, Who Is Charged
With Instigating the Theresa Suit.

Following close upon the dismissal of the suit brought by minority stockholders in the Theresa suit, John T. Hill, general manager of the Golden Cycle Manufacturing company, has filed a suit against Frank J. Campbell, J. W. Graham, Thomas Johnson and William Maher, according to the allegations, the last three named defendants, as minority stockholders of the Theresa company, brought suit against him at the time of the dismissal of the Theresa suit, and asking judgment in the sum of \$100,000.

Malice Is Charged.

It is also charged that the Theresa suit has been dismissed without proof, and that the action was commenced originally and prosecuted by the defendants against the plaintiff with malicious intent, maliciously to vex and harass and to bring about the ruin of the Golden Cycle suit.

These accusations, Hill says, have resulted in injury to his name and peace of mind to the extent of \$100,000.

The filing of this suit offers an explanation of the dismissal of the Theresa suit Tuesday. According to the allegations in the Hill suit, the plaintiffs in the Theresa suit, Johnson, Maher and Graham, did not bring the action and they were induced to do so by Frank J. Campbell, the principal defendant, and so far as the effect of the suit is concerned, he is the real defendant, the other names being placed there apparently because the pleadings would not be perfect without them.

Golden Cycle Suit.

Campbell is the chief plaintiff in the Golden Cycle suit, now before the court of appeals, in which it is sought to have an injunction granted preventing the working of the Theresa lease through the Golden Cycle workings, and other actions taken derogatory to Hill and Maher, the president of the Golden Cycle company, and the chief stockholder of the Theresa company.

Veiled behind the allegations in the complaint filed yesterday, is a charge that after Campbell had brought the Golden Cycle suit he induced Graham and the other plaintiffs in the Theresa suit to file the complaint which was dismissed Tuesday.

Nothing is said in the Hill complaint, however, regarding the truth or falsity of the charges in the Theresa complaint, the only allegation being that Campbell instigated and aided and abetted the bringing of the suit.

LEFT HER CLOTHES AND FRIENDS BEHIND

Has Margaret Kelso Taken Up the "Mysterious
Disappearance" Fad, or Is She Only Doing
a Newspaper Stunt? Somebody Answer,
Please.

The disappearance of Miss Margaret W. Kelso of Pittsburg, Pa., from her boarding place at 112 North Nevada avenue, three weeks ago, is causing much worry to Mrs. James P. Crawford, who conducts the rooming house, and it is probable that the police will be called upon to aid in the search for the girl.

Miss Kelso came here September 15 and stopped at the Crawford house. She said she was a member of the staff of the Chronicle-Telegraph of Pittsburg and was here on some special work. She took a great interest in the Republican primaries which were in progress and asked Mrs. Crawford many questions about woman's suffrage.

She kept closely to her room and during the night. She seemed always happy and contented and Mrs. Crawford believed her when she said she would stay for several months and possibly all winter.

Sad News From Home.

During the first week in October Miss Kelso received a letter from Pittsburg in a black-bordered envelope announcing the death of one of her brothers, and she cried for several days, doing but very little writing. Then she received another letter, and after reading it said an older brother would be in the city in a few days and that she had decided to return to Pittsburg with him.

The next day, October 6, she spent packing her things, and would allow no one in the room. She finished most of the packing early in the afternoon, and left the house, presumably to get her supper, leaving her suit case and all her effects in the room. This was the last seen of her, and although Mrs. Crawford has spent much time endeavoring to locate her she has been unsuccessful and said yesterday that she was on the point of calling for the services of the police.

"I knew nothing about the young woman," said Mrs. Crawford, "until she came to the house, and I learned but little of her then. She said she was employed by the Chronicle-Telegraph of Pittsburg and she often referred to an uncle as 'the senator,' but I never paid any attention to what she said about her relatives because it did not interest me, and I remember this now only because her disappearance has caused me great alarm."

"While the young woman left owing me about \$2 for her room rent, I do not believe that was the reason for her leaving, because she left things worth more than that, and since she disappeared a box of valuable clothing has come for her. Letters for her are received nearly every day, most of them being from Pittsburg and I have held them expecting to receive instructions to forward them. I inquired at the postoffice and they said no change of address had been left there, and I am holding her mail and packages until I get some word of her whereabouts."

Envelope Suggests Clew.

"I found the corner of an envelope in her room several days ago," continued Mrs. Crawford, "which had on it a return card bearing the name W. H. Rhody, McCamey, Pa. I wrote him yesterday, and hope that I may be able to get some information which will clear the mystery."

The fact that Miss Kelso is a newspaper woman adds weight to the theory that she may have dropped out of sight temporarily for the purpose of doing story work, but if so, she has spent a long time at it and has caused no end of worry at her boarding house, where her landlady is in a quandary to know what to do.

The brother which Miss Kelso said was coming here has not put in an appearance at the boarding house.

SAM PARKS HAD THE UNION MEN MUZZLED

That Was the Boast He Made According to a Witness
in the Trial--Quoted as Saying That
Money "Goes to Sam Parks."

New York, Oct. 28.—The first witness called in the present trial of Samuel Parks on the charge of extortion was Benjamin Thacker, who, it is alleged, was sent by the Tiffany corporation to see Parks to ascertain why the men employed by it stopped working in some buildings in this city last December. Thacker told of his meeting with Parks, who said, according to the witness, "Tiffany is fined \$500 and if you are not prepared to settle, send Tiffany to jail."

David Frazer, general superintendent, employed by the Tiffany studios, told of his interview with Parks in a saloon January 5, when Parks again said that Tiffany was fined \$500. Later on the same day Frazer accompanied by Louis Schmitt, treasurer of the Tiffany corporation, visited Parks in his own home. Schmitt asked Parks, the witness said, why the "fine" of \$500 was imposed and why the workmen were not paid.

"I am not in this business for my health and you're getting off easy. Other firms have done business with me and if you don't wish to have your firm fight it like some other firms who changed their minds pretty quick."

"It Goes to Sam Parks."

"Does this money go to the labor union?" asked Schmitt. "It goes to Sam Parks," was the reply made by the accused, according to the witness.

"I have lost my health working for a lot of ungrateful men who would throw me down in a minute if everything did not go right. I am going away soon for my health and after a few months you will hear of Sam Parks in labor troubles. I've got enough to keep me comfortable during the rest of my life."

Discussing the method of payment, witness quoted Parks as saying he did not take checks.

Schmitt and the witness then left Parks, saying they would have to consult with other members of the corporation about the matter and that Parks would hear from them later. On cross-examination, Frazer admitted that his side had sought Parks "because they had to."

Frazer said he was mistaken when he swore the defendant said: "The money goes to Sam Parks." The words were, "The money goes to Sam Parks and a few others." The witness was excused and court took a recess.

James Lorrimer, secretary of local No. 2 of the Housework and Household Union of which Parks is the business agent or walking delegate, was called to the stand after recess. He carried two big account books with him, produced for the purpose of showing that

PARENTS WILL SUE RAILROAD

Coroner's Inquest Shows That Train Which Struck
and Killed Steele Child Was Running at Terrific
Speed.

According to the coroner's jury, the train which struck and killed a child named Steele, was running at a dangerous and excessive speed.

Beyond this the verdict attaches no blame to anyone.

It is announced by the child's parents that a suit for damages will be filed against the railroad company.

All the testimony at the coroner's inquest showed that the train was running 25 miles an hour, to within 200 feet of where the child was killed and that it was running at a faster rate after that time, when the child was struck by the train and killed.

The city engineers provide that trains shall not run at a greater speed than eight miles an hour at street crossings.

Engineer Charles H. Frey, Fireman John Day, Fireman J. E. Todd and Conductor H. D. Smith testified that the train was running 25 miles an hour, and that it was about six minutes late, although they said the train was not running faster than usual because of that.

The testimony showed that the child was on the right side of the track, about three feet from the west end, and that the little fellow stood up when the train was about 200 feet from him. Engineer Frey said he thought a dog was on the track and he saw the child stand up and did not apply the brakes before then.

The funeral arrangements have been completed. Rev. L. E. Brown of the First Christian church will conduct the services at the house, 929 South Sabbath street at 10 o'clock this morning. Burialment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

TO RECRUIT THE GUARD

ADJ. GENERAL BELL PROPOSES
TO BRING THE MILITIA OF THE
STATE UP TO A MAXIMUM OF
3,000 MEN.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 28.—Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell today emphatically denied that he had been asked for his resignation by Governor Peabody or had any thought of offering it. He also scouted the idea that the governor had any idea of demanding it.

The adjutant general announces that he has received notice of the organization of new military companies at Lamar, Holyoke, Pueblo, Trinidad, Telluride, Durango, Colorado Springs, Rollinsville and other places in the state with requests that they be mustered into the service. The largest company contains 87 members and the smallest 57. When mustered in they will be equipped with the new army rifle. The general states that he proposes to recruit the National guard of the state up to a maximum of 3,000 men.

The statement was made tonight that a private of Company L, First regiment, Denver, accidentally shot himself in the leg this afternoon while cleaning his gun. The man's name was not made public but it was said his wound is not a serious one.

TRAIN WRECKED BY SPREADING RAILS

JOHN R. SCHERMEHORN OF
DENVER AMONG THE INJURED
—MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER WAS ON
THE TRAIN.

Kansas City, Oct. 28.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 2, which left here at 6 o'clock tonight, was wrecked at Dean Lake, half way between Rosworth and Marceline, Mo., and it is reported that seven or eight persons were injured.

The following are the known injured:

Mrs. Baden, Winfield, Kan., dangerously; John R. Schermehorn, Denver, hand injured; Elmer Harris, Chicago, badly; Colonel Holland, of the Salvation army; Max Goldsmith, not serious.

It is supposed that the wreck was caused by the spreading of the rails. Three sleepers and the diner were dented, but the remainder of the train remained on the track. Mrs. Booth-Tucker and other members of the Salvation army were on the train; Colonel Holland was very badly injured.

Reported Death of Mrs. Tucker.

Kansas City, Oct. 28.—A special from Dean Lake, Mo., says that Mrs. Booth-Tucker was fatally injured in the Santa Fe wreck and died half an hour later.

Kansas City, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Topeka at 2:45 a. m. says at Santa Fe headquarters the officials refuse to show the list of injured which they have received and refuse to deny that Mrs. Booth-Tucker was among the injured.

LET BIG CONTRACT

For Building the Foundation
Sewage Ditch.

The contract for the construction of the big sewage ditch of the Fountain Land and Irrigation company was let last night to Mesbau and Wilson, contractors, of Pueblo at a figure approximately \$50,000.

The contract calls for the ditch to be completed within 30 days, and as soon as the preliminary work has been arranged work will begin and will be pushed as rapidly as possible, with as many men as can be conveniently handled.

The ditch constitutes the main feature of the company's plans, aside from the reservoirs, and when completed will be 20 feet wide at the bottom, four feet deep and 21 feet wide at the top. It will be five miles long and will connect with the pipe line from the Fountain creek, cutting off the city sewage, on this end, and empty into the main reservoir of the company at the other.

Sluice boxes and flood gates will be erected at various points along its length, and when completed it will have cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

E. R. Stark, one of the members of the company, said last night that he expected the contractors would begin work within a few days, and that the work would be pushed from now on until the entire plans of the company are carried out.

ATTACK ON DIAZ

President Was Dedicated
to Power Plant.

COMPLETION OF BIG PROJECT
UNDERTAKEN BY COLORADO
CAPITALISTS OCCASION FOR
CEREMONY.

The attempted assassination of President Diaz at Guajajuato, Mexico, Tuesday night was during the festivities attendant upon the formal opening and dedication of the new \$1,000,000 plant of the Guanajuato Power and Electric company at Guajajuato.

Leonard Curtis, vice president and general counsel of the company, yesterday received a telegram stating that the shots were fired at President Diaz while he was officiating at the dedication ceremonies.

The officers of the Guanajuato Power and Electric company are: Henry Hill, president; John Hays Hammond, vice president; Leonard E. Curtis, vice president and treasurer; Irving W. Bonbright, secretary; Edward R. Coffin, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer at New York; Frederick C. Scher, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer at Colorado Springs.

General William J. Palmer is one of the large stockholders in the company.

Completion of Work.

The Guanajuato Power and Electric company completed the construction of its great transmission scheme October 1, and has made several tests of the 100-mile line. Everything was found to be in readiness; consequently President Diaz was invited to visit the province of Guanajuato, turn on the electrical current and upon the same visit do the honors in dedicating the new and handsome theater built by Governor Gonzales, and the many statues which have been erected in the city parks. It had been seven years since the distinguished statesman had visited Guanajuato and the occasion was a notable one. It is a custom in Mexico that all public and semi-public works cannot be formally opened without the president or some high official of the state or church. The ceremonies to be carried out at Guanajuato were regarded of sufficient note to warrant the presence of the chief magistrate of the land and consequently President Diaz was formally invited and responded in person.

The Guanajuato Power and Electric company had prepared everything and had arranged that the president should press a key in the receiving station at Guanajuato which would flash on the electric current and start the great and ponderous machinery in the generating station 100 miles distant on the Duero river, whose waters had been harnessed to work the mines and mills of the Guanajuato gold fields.

THAT COAL STRIKE

Next Monday Is Now Said to Be the
Date Fixed for the Walkout of the
Coal Miners.

Denver, Oct. 28.—A special to the Republican from Trinidad, Colo., says the authority from President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for the calling of a strike of the coal miners in District No. 15 was brought by "Mother" Jones, who returned from Indianapolis tonight, and it is understood that next Monday is the date fixed for the walkout.

This could not be positively confirmed tonight, but President William Howells of District No. 15 admitted that the strike would be called, but said the call had not yet been completed.

It is understood that over 20,000 men will be involved.

REWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST OF CAMPBELL

Cripple Creek, Oct. 28.—The board of county commissioners has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest of Chas. Campbell, the murderer of Grace Calhoun. At the next meeting of the city council a similar sum will also be offered by this body for the capture of the fugitive.

HER FINGERS CRUSHED BY MANGLE

Mrs. Pearson Is Released From Painful Grip of
Laundry Machine by Wedding Ring.

The wedding ring which saved Mrs. Robert W. Pearson from losing her hand and possibly her fore-arm, as the result of an accident at the Colorado Springs laundry yesterday.

Mrs. Pearson is engaged to be married. She was adjusting the cloth on the lower roller of the machine about 7:30 yesterday morning, when her hand was drawn between the rollers and would have been completely crushed if it had not been for the third finger of her left hand, which caused the throwing of the belt, something like a machine with the shirt.

When the fingers were drawn in, the strain was too great for the machinery and while the belt was drawn between the rollers, the belt was thrown from the pulley and the mangle suddenly stopped, with the ring caught in the two rollers. The fingers were crushed through the machine and Mrs. Pearson got her hand free, but the ring was caught in the machine and she had to have it removed.

In order to release the suffering woman, the pulley had to be re-adjusted and the operation reversed. The crushed fingers were bleeding through the machine and Mrs. Pearson got her hand free, but the ring was caught in the machine and she had to have it removed.

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TRANSPORT WILL CARRY TREASURE FOR PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The transport Sheridan, which will sail from this port on Saturday for Manila via Honolulu and Guam will carry a large passenger and 67 enlisted men of the Twenty-second Infantry. She will also carry 1,450,000 silver pesos for the Philippine treasury. This money will be under a guard of 30 soldiers.

HELD UNDER BAIL.

New York, Oct. 28.—John D. Stenson and Hugh G. Gilroy, who were arrested last Monday, accused of attempting to extort \$5,000 from the International Mercantile agency, by which Stenson was formerly employed, were held in \$1,500 bail today for trial.

THE CITY OF ZION

Was the Subject of Dowie's Discourse—Denies That the Host Is Hastening Home.

New York, Oct. 28.—At the night service the subject of Dowie's discourse was "The Story of the Planting, Progress and Prosperity of the City of Zion, Illinois," and he depicted the community from its foundation to the present time.

He denied that the host contemplated a return to Zion earlier than was originally arranged for, and said that the railroad tickets were not valid after November 2.

He announced that he would hold a baptism in the garden next Sunday.

METHODIST MISSIONARY DEAD.

New York, Oct. 28.—Rev. Osmar A. Hill, M. D., missionary at Chung-King, West China, is dead, according to a telegram received by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church today.

TWO MORE WORLD'S RECORDS

Lou Dillon Trots Mile to Wagon in 2:00---Mile to Pole in 2:08 by The Monk and Equity.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The eight-day meeting of the Memphis Trotting association was brought to fitting close this afternoon with the making of two additional world's trotting records. Lou Dillon, champion trotter, drove the mile in 2:00, and the mile to pole in 2:08. The performance of Lou Dillon is a mile to wagon was against time last Saturday, when he trotted a mile in 1:58. The trial today was made with two runners to set the pace and the forward sulky carried a wire near the screen. As the horses drew near the last eighth, the speed of the little mare was so terrific that Mr. Billings drew

A vote for Judge Campbell and Judge Lewis is a vote for Republican supremacy in Colorado.

It is a vote for the honor and dignity of the state.
Every vote is needed.
There must be no laggards in the Republican ranks.

Important Event.

The starting of the great power plant, together with the opening of the great theater and the dedication of the public monuments was quite a state affair and was attended not only by Diaz, but by his cabinet, heads of departments, foreign

(Continued on Page 12.)

REPORT ON INSULAR AND COAST DEFENSE

General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Reviews Work of Construction of Fortifications

Washington, Oct. 25.—The annual report of General George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers of the U. S. A., for the past year, made public today, refers to the work of construction of the fortifications that has been going on under the general scheme of the Endicott board. It adds:

"The degree of defense to be provided for coaling and other naval stations scattered all over the longer islands and larger naval bases which must promptly be established and for which appropriations are asked of congress by the navy department, for the ports of Manila, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, and for the lake ports and the St. Lawrence river, should preferably be determined by a tribunal similar to the Endicott board as recommended in my last annual report. In the absence of legislation on the subject of insular defenses, a mixed board of engineers and artillery officers, organized by authority of the secretary of war has already been practically considering and reported upon plans for the emergency defense of several of the most important harbors in the insular possessions. Before these preliminary plans are actually entered upon, it might well to invite the co-operation of the navy by the assignment of a certain number of naval officers upon a joint board of army and navy officers appointed to revise and complete the preliminary plans of defense heretofore prepared."

General Gillespie says that the projects for defense of localities have been approved. He adds:

"Projects for the defense of San Juan, Porto Rico; Pearl Harbor and Honolulu harbor, Hawaii; San Luis, Apia, Guam, Manila, and other naval bases have been approved by the secretary of war, and actual construction should begin thereupon at an early date. It is believed that the time will come when the navy will be able to ignore the question of insular defenses. The navy department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection against attacks from possible hostile fleets."

"The sea coast defenses of the United States are now somewhat more than 60 per cent completed. Twenty-five of

the principal harbors of the United States have sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit an effective defense against naval attack, and during the past three years considerable progress has been made in the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, now the matter of first importance."

At present there are provided for the defense of the insular possessions 125 inch guns, 133 10-inch guns, 96 8-inch guns, 567 rapid-fire guns and 376 12-inch mortars.

General Gillespie submits a total estimate of the cost of the fortifications of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, as follows:

Construction of guns and mortar batteries and the installation of range and position finders, \$1,555,000; sites for fortification and sea coast defenses, \$2,000,000; searchlights for harbor defenses, \$500,000; protection, preservation and repairs of fortifications, \$300,000; construction of new fortifications, \$5,000,000; supplies for sea coast defenses, \$35,000; sea walls and embankments, \$200,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, \$25,000; defense of insular possessions, \$500,000; procurement of land for sites for defenses of the Hawaiian islands, \$525,000.

Among the estimates of improvements are the following:

San Pedro harbor, San Pedro bay, California, \$500,000; Wilmington harbor, California, \$50,000; San Luis Obispo, California, \$65,000; San Pablo bay, California, \$81,000; San Joaquin river, California, \$35,000; Stockton channel, San Joaquin river, California, \$124,318; Sacramento and Feather rivers, California, \$25,000; Coquille river, Oregon, \$30,000; Coos bay, Oregon, \$80,000; Columbia river at Three Mile rapids, Oregon and Washington, \$300,000; canal at cascades of Columbia river, Oregon and Washington, \$80,000; Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oregon, \$35,000; mouth of Columbia river, Oregon and Washington, \$500,000; Gray's harbor and mouth of Willamette river, Oregon, \$30,000; Columbia and Willamette rivers, below Portland, Oregon, \$500,000; mouth of Columbia river, Oregon and Washington, \$500,000; Gray's harbor and mouth of Willamette river, Oregon, \$30,000; Puget sound and tributary waters, \$30,000; New Whatcom harbor, Washington, \$35,000; improvement Yellowstone park, \$250,000.

THE GROWTH OF OUR NAVY

Washington, Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy reviews at length the progress made by this government in naval construction. The following additions have been made to the effective force of the navy during the year:

One battleship, four monitors, 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, one torpedo boat and seven submarine torpedo boats. The list should have been increased by the delivery of the new cruisers, the report states, but owing to strikes and other causes, their completion was delayed. The report states that the "rate of progress of vessels under construction for completion at the present time presents some very encouraging indications for completion of many of the most important contracts, but, considered as a whole, the progress made during the last fiscal year has been very unsatisfactory."

Speaking of the battleship Connecticut, which is a sister ship of the Louisiana, being built by a private company, the report says that although slightly behind the Louisiana the progress made has been well up to the best previous average of contract-built ships and adds:

"Better Results in Future. "Better progress for the delivery of structural steel material and the completeness and accuracy of the plans upon which these ships and those subsequently authorized are being built furnish good grounds for believing that the future progress upon these latter vessels will exceed any results heretofore attained, and that the completion of the hull and machinery will not delay these vessels beyond the contract period."

"During the past year delay in the delivery of armor has caused but few delays in the delivery of vessels and

much armor is now on hand in ship yards in advance of the needs of the builders."

Insufficient capacity for the production of nickel steel protective deck plates has been the cause of inadequate deliveries to the ship builders and has embarrassed and delayed their work to a considerable extent in the past year and is still operative."

In connection with the improvements recommended for Mare Island navy yard, Admiral Bowles says:

"It is desired in order that the yard may be prepared for the building of the largest vessels that preparations be made to that end."

More Drydocks Needed. For the Puget Sound yard, it is pointed out that another drydock is required, also a marine railway and a number of buildings."

Concerning the navy yard at Norfolk, Admiral Bowles says:

"Being located on Hampton Roads, where large fleets must of necessity rendezvous, this yard should unquestionably be equipped as one of the foremost yards of the country. Recently the first-class battleship Illinois came to and left the yard without difficulty. This would appear to settle the question of sufficient depth of channel."

It is stated that the bureau's work continues to be embarrassed by lack of sufficient drydocks of capacity such as to limit the dimensions of battleships and first-class cruisers."

Appended to the report is a summary which shows there are 252 vessels in the navy fit for service, 43 building and 23 unfit for sea service. The following are under construction or authorized:

First-class battleships, 14; armored cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 9; gunboats for great lakes, (not begun), 1; gunboats for the coast, 2; torpedo boats, 6; training ships, 2; training brig, 1; tugs, 2.

STRIKE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 25.—Only one disorderly demonstration marked the third day of the strike of messenger boys employed by the American District Telegraph company. Throughout the day several strikers were on picket duty in the vicinity of the Western Union Telegraph main office on State street. The pickets tried to induce many of the girl strike-breakers to work, but generally without any attempt at intimidation.

Late in the day one of the girls was followed by several boys yelling at and threatening her. The girl paid no attention to the crowd until one of the boys struck her and then she struck back. This was the signal for an attack on her by the entire crowd, which had grown to large proportions. Several men rushed to the girls aid and protected her until policemen, by free use of their clubs, scattered the strikers and their sympathizers. The girl delivered the message and returned to the office under police escort.

The Building Trades council today a committee was appointed to arrange for an indignation meeting to protest against the employment of girls.

The Newsboys union donated \$15 for the benefit of the strikers and has declared an assessment of 10 cents a week.

Resolutions were passed by the newsboys denouncing the telegraph company for what they termed "tyrannical action in discharging faithful employees without hearing and without cause."

INSANE MOTHER KILLS CHILDREN.

Monterey, Calif., Oct. 25.—While temporarily deranged, Mrs. Louis Iverson, wife of a Salinas machinist, murdered three of her four children yesterday at Pacific Grove at the dictation of a "supreme power." She first strangled her eldest daughter, Louise, aged 12 years. She then attempted the life of her eldest son, aged 11, who had just come into the house, but the boy broke away from her and took a train for his home in Salinas. She then strangled her son, Harold, aged six, and then went out of the house and got an ax with which she struck him a blow on the head. Later in the evening she killed her seven-months-old baby, Marie, by strangling her.

The story of the murder of her children was related by Mrs. Iverson to Sheriff W. J. Nesbitt this morning. She added that during the night she had walked about the house, lying down for a short time on the floor. She said she realized now that she had done wrong, but believed she was doing right at the time she committed the deed. She persisted, however, in stating that the children were not dead, but that they had been taken to his father at the eldest girl was ill and had been lying on the bed, but said nothing of his mother's death to him. The father telephoned to a Pacific Grove physician, asking him to call at the house and see the child. The doctor did so and was met at the door by Mrs. Iverson, who said that there was no sick in the house and that some mistake had been made. Early this morning Mr. Iverson himself drove to Pacific Grove. He knocked at the front door of the cottage where his wife and family had been living and was told to go around to the back door. He did so and, entering the house, was about to kiss his wife when she said: "Don't touch me. Don't put your hands on me. Go and look at your children."

With that he opened the door of an adjoining room where lay the bodies of the three children, the boy on one bed and the girls on another. The room was in disorder and indications were plentiful that the two older children had struggled hard against their death. Mrs. Iverson had been ill for several months and had shown signs of mental derangement, her mania being of a religious nature.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Impressive services were held today at the grave of General Albert Pike, formerly sovereign commander of the supreme council of Scottish Rites Masons of the southern jurisdiction, by the members of the council. Tributes to his memory were paid by Grand Commander James D. Richardson, General Robert W. Hall and by General E. B. Hussey.

BLAIR IS BETTER.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The condition of James L. Blair, director and former counsel of the World's fair, who fell in a swoon on his veranda last evening, is tonight declared to be better.

UNION MINERS SEEK TO PURCHASE STOCK

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—An unexpected move was made in the Amalgamated Copper situation today when an application was made by the miners union to John MacGinniss, vice president of the United Copper company, and his associates connected with the Montana Ore Purchasing company, to purchase their stock in the Boston & Montana company. The union would then disburse the proceeds against the Boston & Montana company to the end that there would be a general resumption of the Amalgamated mines, smelters and various other plants throughout the state of Montana.

At a special meeting of the union, attended by about 3,000 miners, it was decided to offer MacGinniss and Parrott \$500 a share for their 100 shares of the Boston & Montana stock. Another offer was made for the 100 shares of stock MacGinniss and Tamm hold in the Parrott Copper and Silver Mining company at a rate not to exceed \$100 a share.

Backed by Capitalists. U. S. Senator Clark, A. J. Davis, acting in behalf of the First National bank, and John D. Ryan, president of the Daily Banner & Trust company, joined in a communication to the miners union under date of October 24, offering to furnish the organization sufficient money to purchase the stock at the figures stated.

They agreed to hold the stock only as security for the money advanced and will not ask the union to pay any deficiency arising from the sale of the stock or any interest on the money invested. Members of the miners union figure that the purchase of MacGinniss-Parrott-Tamm stock will immediately set at rest all talk of a shut-down for an indefinite period. The shares they hold in the two companies was the cause of the general suspension of work in the Amalgamated mines. Judge Clancy's injunction order having the effect of preventing the latter company from voting their stock of the Boston & Montana company and the Parrott company.

At the close of the meeting a commission consisting of Ed. Long, president of the union, Daniel Donovan, secretary, John Shea, financial secretary, P. J. Nugent and Jerry O'Neill proceeded at once to lay the proposition before Mr. MacGinniss. He could not, however, be located up to a late hour tonight.

Confident of Settlement. Thousands of men stood in front of the Miners Union hall all the afternoon awaiting developments. It was thought there would be an open-air meeting but none was held. After the executive session inside the hall, President Long made an address to the crowd in the street. He said he felt certain that the trouble would be settled within the next 24 hours and advised the miners to be on hand tomorrow night with their dinner pails.

None but men holding cards in the miners union were permitted to enter the hall. What transpired at the meeting was known only to members of the organization as the session was a secret one except for what information was given out after the adjournment. The first matter to come before the meeting was the proposition of Senator Clark and the local banks to

furnish money for the purchase of the MacGinniss stock. The offer was accepted with little or no opposition.

A resolution was passed suggesting the need of adequate laws to meet emergencies such as now confront the people of Butte and the entire state. Reference is also made, in the resolution, to the judicial officers of Silver Bow county, whom the resolution accuses of bias and prejudice in favor of one of the principal parties to the numerous suits involving millions of dollars.

Call for Extra Session. In conclusion, the union calls upon Governor Clegg to convene an extraordinary session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation that will correct the evils mentioned as well as for the purpose of trying and impeaching any public officer in the state who may be proved guilty of malfeasance in office.

The resolution that created the sensation of the day and which was adopted without a dissenting vote was the one objecting to the establishment of free soup houses for the benefit of the idle miners as was suggested by prominent officers of the city. Judge Clancy was severely criticized in concluding passages of the resolution, reference being made to the statement made by Judge Clancy yesterday in court to the Amalgamated attorney that his return to the city depended largely on the success attending his efforts to kill a bull elk and a few rabbits.

The meeting was orderly throughout. MacGinniss and Forester bought their stock in the Boston & Montana and Parrott companies three years ago, the Boston & Montana shares costing \$116 each. Their holdings constitute one-fifth of 1 per cent of the whole.

F. Augustus Heinz refuses to make any expression as to the offer of the miners union at the present time. An appeal to the supreme court was filed in the injunction suits that was brought by John MacGinniss against the Boston & Montana company and its officers. This is one of the cases in which Judge Clancy granted an injunction against the Boston & Montana company and which caused the closing down of the mines of the Amalgamated company. An appeal is taken from the order of the injunction order that was granted by Judge Clancy.

Notices of appeal in the second MacGinniss case and on the cases of Daniel Tamm against the Parrott company will be filed on Monday. A feature of the day was the crowds of idle men besieging the employment offices.

MacGinniss Left the City. A report that John MacGinniss had left the city shortly after the decision of the miners union to purchase his stock in the Boston & Montana mine was made known, created considerable excitement among the miners tonight, and thousands of them gathered about the railroad depot. It is stated that MacGinniss left over the Short Line for Salt Lake.

The police have taken extra precautions to prevent disorder. While there have been no disturbances since the second day of the strike, Mayor Mullins tomorrow will issue a proclamation ordering all the saloons and gambling houses of the city closed until the existing troubles are adjusted.

1:28 1/2 and the mare had turned for home. The wind now was an advantage rather than a detriment, and with a good breeze the mare was urged on by the shouts of the drivers of the runners, dashed under the wire in 1:58 1/2. When the time was flashed to the spectators, hats were being waved and cheer following cheer. Sanders was literally lifted by his sulky by an admiring crowd, while Mr. Billings was showered with congratulations. It was a noticeable fact that the victory of the mare was agreed to the fraction and many horses men standing in the infield caught the time as officially announced to a fraction.

After the mare had been sent to her barn, Sanders said: "I am not a bit surprised at the results of Lou Dillon's effort. I expected to break the world's record, despite the adverse conditions. I desire to say that it is my candid opinion that Lou Dillon is not as fast as any horse in the world can run, and I would like to demonstrate this statement. With perfect conditions today I would be afraid to say how fast the mare would have trotted."

The world records were broken this afternoon. Daniel was driven by McDonald in 2:00 1/2, the former pacing record for a mare being held by Fanny Dill Villard, her time being 2:03 1/2. Equity and the Monk were sent a mile against 2:12 trotting to pole record. The two horses were driven by Billings in faultless style and passed the wire in 2:09 1/2.

PRINCE ALERT CLIPS RECORD FOR HALF MILE. Providence, R. I., Oct. 24.—At the matinee races held at Narragansett Park this afternoon under the auspices of the Narragansett Park association, Prince Alert, the bay gelding owned by James Hanley of this city, clipped a quarter of a second from the world's record for a half mile, by going the distance in 25 1/2 seconds.

Another fatal disaster in the New York subway. New York, Oct. 24.—The total of lives lost in the gigantic undertaking to provide New Yorkers with rapid transit known as the "subway" was materially added to tonight when a series of blasts at 196th street and Broadway loosened many tons of rock which fell on a gang of men engaged at work in the tunnel. At midnight two dead had been taken out, two others were lying in view with huge rocks on them, dead four generally injured had been taken out, and it was estimated that there were perhaps ten other men buried beneath the mass of stone.

The section of the tunnel where the fatality occurred is one of the most difficult in the whole line being built, through the solid rock. All through the 24 hours of the day men are working there and progress is slow. Tonight a

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me." L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption. Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A short time ago four badly injured Italians were taken out and two dead men, but the others remained motionless beneath the rocks. Two of these who were nearest the rescuers were so badly crushed that it was evident they could not live. To relieve their agony the physicians administered morphine. After inquiry was made of the management to double that capacity.

At the mine that is known as the Snow Shoe property, Manager Parfet is working two shifts on development. In shift No. 1 a level is being run out from the 200-foot point while another working shaft is being put down a short distance away. When the latter reaches a depth of 100 feet levels will be run out for the sole purpose of determining how far the mine is in the vein will continue to be oxidized far beyond that point treatment by cyanide must cease.

Work on the Snow Shoe will be watched with more than ordinary interest for the next few months. That the vein on the property carries values has been demonstrated beyond question, but whether the rock is sufficiently oxidized to make its extraction profitable remains to be determined.

Police Captain Halpin said they would be arrested when the work of rescue had proceeded for enough to permit of their being taken away without hindrance to the work.

FIENDISH CRIME.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 25.—Jesse McClure, a farm hand, murdered his two sons, aged five and seven years, last night, noon, near Franklin, because his wife refused to see him. Later McClure drove to this city and surrendered. Tonight it was learned that a mob was forming to come to Marion and he was spirited from the jail here and started for Indianapolis.

Mrs. McClure had taken her children to her father's home. Today McClure found them playing in the front yard and induced them with candy to take a ride with him.

After surrendering, McClure admitted the murder to the turnkey and said he had killed his children because his wife had refused to see him. He said: "I decided to be revenged and drove down the road to a little clump of trees. My children were asleep in the buggy. When I stopped the jolt awoke my little boy. He looked up at me and said: 'Papa, what are you going to do?' 'I held my hand over my eyes and took my gun from my pocket and shot him in the forehead, killing him instantly. The shot awoke little Homer and I shot him by the shoulder and fired a shot into his head. They both fell to the bottom of the buggy. I drove the horse to the side of the road and laid their bodies out on the grass. The neighbors will lynch me when they find out what I have done. I do not care what you do with me. I am ready to die and expect to hang for this crime. All that I ask is to see my dear little ones buried.'"

DEATH OF NAVAL OFFICER.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 25.—Lieut. Commander Martin Bevington from New York, chief engineer on the battleship Kentucky, of the Asiatic squadron, died today of Bright's disease, aged 46. During the Spanish-American war he was inspector in the bureau of navigation at Washington.

MILITARY GOVERNOR COMMITTED SUICIDE. Constantinople, Oct. 25.—It is reported by the Red Cross, military governor of the province of Azir, on the Red sea, and adjoining Yemen Arabia, committed suicide in despair because the government and Constantinople ignored his repeated demands for reinforcement. This refusal to send aid was followed by a general uprising in Azir in which the governor of the province was killed and a large number of reinforcements are now being sent to Azir.

MRS. BRYAN TO TESTIFY IN BENNETT WILL CASE. New Haven, Conn., Oct. 25.—In connection with the hearing on the will case of the late P. S. Bennett, which will be resumed tomorrow it is understood that Mrs. Bryan, wife of W. J. Bryan, one of the new executors, will come to this city to testify as to what part she took in the drawing of the will, and also as to what occurred at the time.

Mrs. Bryan, it has been brought out at the hearing, drew up on a typewriter the will which Mr. Bennett addressed to his wife, instructing her concerning the \$50,000 bequest to Mr. Bryan.

CALIFORNIA TOWN IS ENDANGERED BY FIRE. San Francisco, Oct. 25.—A telegram to the Merchants exchange from Seattle says that the big Tanner went ashore last night six miles below Port Angeles. The sea was breaking over her and she will probably be a total loss. The crew got ashore. The Tanner was en route to Port Angeles from San Diego.

Colorado College. The oldest institution for higher education in the west. Founded at Colorado College, Colo., 1863. It is a liberal arts college, offering courses in liberal arts, science, and business. It is a member of the Association of American Colleges and Universities.

For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

Those wishing information as to the courses in Drawing, Painting, Designing, etc., inquire of Louis Sauter, Director of Art Department.

Cutler Academy. The Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College. In which students are prepared for any American College. Address: M. G. GILL, Principal.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH END OF DISTRICT

Building for Streater Cyanide Mill Is Nearing Its Completion—Progress of Work on the Snow Shoe Property—Stratton's Independence.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, Oct. 24.—The north end of the district is forging to the front with rapid strides in these days of strikes in other sections.

The Streater & Cripple Creek Gold Mining company, which owns a large acreage near the head of Oil creek, now has on its ground all the necessary machinery for the 100-ton cyanide mill and the large building is nearly completed to cover it. The plant includes a 100-horsepower boiler, 50 horsepower engine, an enormous Blake crusher and a set of 36-inch rolls. The tanks are being constructed on the ground. The mill at the start is being arranged to treat 50 tons each day, but in the spring it is proposed by the management to double that capacity.

At the mine that is known as the Snow Shoe property, Manager Parfet is working two shifts on development. In shift No. 1 a level is being run out from the 200-foot point while another working shaft is being put down a short distance away. When the latter reaches a depth of 100 feet levels will be run out for the sole purpose of determining how far the mine is in the vein will continue to be oxidized far beyond that point treatment by cyanide must cease.

Work on the Snow Shoe will be watched with more than ordinary interest for the next few months. That the vein on the property carries values has been demonstrated beyond question, but whether the rock is sufficiently oxidized to make its extraction profitable remains to be determined.

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BOYD PARK JEWELRY CO. Jewelers and Silver Smiths. DENVER

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS TO WORKING CLASSES

Appeals for Their Support of His Fiscal Policy Which He Promises Does Not Mean Dear Food--Free Trade and Unionism Inconsistent.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.—Joseph Chamberlain addressed another monster meeting in the Hippodrome here tonight. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workingmen's Conservative association, and the speaker was the former colonial secretary, who was given the former colonial secretary a tremendous reception. It was organized to give effect to the recent action of representatives of labor unions in various parts of the world in denouncing Chamberlain's tariff and preferential proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain devoted the first portion of his speech to the "denunciation" of the manufacturers of the United States and Germany in this country, which he said must result in depression after the present prosperity. With regard to the "dearer food," he pledged himself that his proposals would not add anything to the cost of living, on the contrary, they would decrease the cost of living to the poorest families in the country. The speaker then made the greater part of his speech, which lasted for an hour and a half, to a powerful argument addressed to the working classes of the United Kingdom to whom he appealed for support of his proposals. He pointed out the fact that the movement for free trade was carried out by the working classes, and that the working classes were not only the ones who were to be benefited by the movement, but also the ones who were to be responsible for it.

Emphasizing the statement that it was impossible to reconcile free trade with trade unionism, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the inconsistency of supporting a policy which admitted the products of the cheapest kind of labor without taxation. He believed that the working classes of the United Kingdom were more advanced than many of the leaders and said that this was true. He was confident that the working classes would support his proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt especially upon the shipping industry. He pointed out the greater growth of foreign shipbuilding as compared with that of Great Britain and referred to the difficulties of the latter because of foreign competition. He said that the shipping industry was not protected by any tariff, and that the British shipping industry was suffering from the competition of foreign ships.

What about the shipping industry? He declared something ought to be done in these shipping matters. He referred pointedly to Great Britain's loss of trade with Cuba where he said British conditions of trade had not been respected.

Perhaps the Americans do not understand them in the same sense as we do," he continued. "In any event all our representations have been made, and America proposes preferential arrangements treating Cuba exactly as I want you to treat Canada. This will result in no more British goods going to Cuba, and no more Cuban goods coming to Britain. Not only that but the large quantities of raw wool being sent from Buenos Aires and Cuba by British ships will be sent to New York and thence to Cuba in American vessels."

Mr. Chamberlain continued that all this emphasis on the necessity of Great Britain to use means of bargaining with the foreigner. He said the adoption of his policy would encourage and stimulate the colonial shipping trade and enable ship owners to get return freights in such cases as Canada and Australia and at the same time it would not put the development of foreign trade. He wanted to see less foreign manufactured articles imported, but more raw materials in return for British finished goods.

The speaker adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. Chamberlain's services in his policy, and the government's fiscal policy, and declaring the advisability of binding the empire more closely together.

INFORMATIONS WILL CHARGE ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 27.—Information will be filed by the district attorney against the James brothers and their accomplices who yesterday assaulted Ed Mason in the Cunningham coal yard at Victor. They will be charged with assault with intent to kill.

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APPARENT ATTACK ON DIAZ

Man With a Criminal Record Fired Five Shots at Car Containing President.

Guamajuato, Mexico, Oct. 27.—Great excitement was caused here by a report that an attempt on the life of President Diaz, who was a guest of the state government during the festivities here, had been planned. The report was that a man with a criminal record had fired five shots at a car containing the president.

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MINERS IN MONTANA HAVE BEGUN TO LEAVE THE STATE

Butte, Mont., Oct. 27.—There is a full report that the Amalgamated Miners have begun to leave the state. The miners are leaving the state because of the new law which gives the company the right to hire and fire at will.

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What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try **Jell-O**, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Add boiling water and set in refrigerator. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

FATAL WRECK ON THE RIO GRANDE NARROW GAUGE.

Salida, Colo., Oct. 27.—The worst disaster in the history of the third division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, known as the Gunnison narrow gauge branch, occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night near Meade Junction, 10 miles from Salida. Extra east-bound freight train No. 34 was entirely wrecked and three members of its crew were instantly killed and one seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

The dead are: SAMUEL BROWN, engineer, Salida; HENRY SIMONS, brakeman, Salida; JOHN McLAUGH, brakeman, Gunnison.

The injured, Frank Fitzsimmons, fireman, Salida, the train crew, had been about 10 miles from Meade Junction when the wreck occurred. They were traveling under the engine and toward the rear of the train. The train was carrying a heavy load of freight, and the wreck was caused by a defective air hose. The danger was immediately realized by Engineer Brown and the crew on the front end.

On the steep grade in the state they were threatened with instant destruction from the impact of the heavy freight cars which were gathering terrific momentum with every revolution of the wheels.

Brown gave a terse, rapid order to his fireman, Henry Simon, and while his assistant shoveled in the coal he pulled the throttle to the last notch. The train was traveling at a high speed, and the wreck was caused by a defective air hose. The danger was immediately realized by Engineer Brown and the crew on the front end.

On the steep grade in the state they were threatened with instant destruction from the impact of the heavy freight cars which were gathering terrific momentum with every revolution of the wheels.

More coal, more coal," called Brown, and his cries met with a ready response. The fireman never lost courage in the course of their wild race. The train was traveling at a high speed, and the wreck was caused by a defective air hose. The danger was immediately realized by Engineer Brown and the crew on the front end.

On the steep grade in the state they were threatened with instant destruction from the impact of the heavy freight cars which were gathering terrific momentum with every revolution of the wheels.

VOLCANO HAS DAMAGED NICARAGUA COFFEE CROP

Panama, Oct. 27.—News has reached here that the volcano of San Jacinto in Nicaragua is in eruption, and that the fall of ashes has damaged a considerable number of coffee plantations in the neighborhood of Mazatenango and Masatepe.

It is said the coffee crop will be very small in other departments.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST LYNCHERS IN WYOMING

Denver, Oct. 27.—A special to the Republican from Basin City, Wyo., says the grand jury which is investigating the lynching of (Norman) Walters today returned an indictment against George Saban, a prominent stockman and former partner of John J. McHenry. Saban was arrested. It is understood that indictments have been found against two other wealthy stockmen.

PAPAL NUNCIO AT PARIS RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

Rome, Oct. 27.—The pope has received Mr. Lorenzelli, papal nuncio at Paris, in private audience. He gave the nuncio lengthy instructions on his attitude regarding the campaign in France against the religious congregations and also as to the policy he should follow in the matter of President Loubet's projected visit to Rome.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT WOMAN OF WYOMING

Washington, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Harriet Alice Richards, state regent for Wyoming of the Daughters of the American Revolution and wife of the commissioner of the general land office, died here tonight of heart trouble. She was 69 years old and left three daughters. The burial will be at Cheyenne, Wyo. She was a descendant of that branch of the United States which served as minutemen at Lexington and assisted in fulfilling Concord, Mass.

GREELEY CHINAMAN MAY BE DEPORTED

Denver, Oct. 27.—Special to the Republican from Greeley, Colo., says Ah Wong, a Chinaman who has been conducting a restaurant in Greeley for some time, was arrested this afternoon on information from James McCabe, United States bureau of immigration, charged with being unlawfully in the United States. Ah Wong is supposed to have come here from Canada.

STERN HELD UNDER BAIL

Washington, Oct. 27.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Leopold J. Stern of Baltimore, indicted for conspiracy in postoffice frauds, was concluded in the police court today and Stern was held in \$5,000 bail, which was furnished, to await the action of the grand jury.

GOVERNOR APPOINTS AN IRRIGATION ENGINEER.

Denver, Oct. 27.—Governor Peabody announced at noon the appointment of L. R. Hope of Denver to be irrigation engineer in district No. 1, succeeding J. R. Armstrong. This ends a long and bitter fight. The farmers of the district started early for Armstrong's scalp early in the spring and they have kept up the fight persistently.

NEW ENGLAND FIRM HAS MADE ASSIGNMENT.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 27.—The firm of Horace L. Shattuck & Sons, hardware and bicycle dealers of Lowell, Boston and Providence, have made an assignment. It is understood of \$500,000.

VENDETTA BETWEEN ARMENIAN FACTIONS

Results in Assassination Which Startles London for Its Boldness--Assassin Believed to Be an American.

London, Oct. 27.—Sagouni, president of the Armenian Revolutionary society, was murdered at the doorstep of his lodgings in Nuneham, an unpretentious little suburb of London, late yesterday evening.

The murder presumably was committed by a fellow Armenian, a member of the United States. The assassin had a political motive and was characterized by a boldness to which London has seldom been treated.

It created an unusual sensation here, since it appears to have been only an incident in a long and bitter vendetta between two factions of Armenian revolutionists. The attempted murder of Kurgun in London, the recent killing in Switzerland and the assassination of the most prominent Armenian in London are so far achievements credited to the Armenian Revolution here. It is said that two members of the opposition party have already been killed in Russia though the London Armenian revolutionaries deny both knowledge of the crime and of responsibility for the crime.

DAN PATCH HAS SMASHED TWO MORE WORLD'S RECORDS

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Dan Patch, 1964, within 45 minutes elapsed time this afternoon, smashed two world's records in succession on the track of the Memphis Trotting association. First he went against the world's half-mile record, which was held by Dan Patch, 1:58.1, and he won in 1:57.4. Next he broke a new world's record for a mile, pacing to the mark in 4:12.1, which was a record of 4:13.4, which he made at the recent meeting on the Lexington track, the world's record being 4:13.4.

Major Delmar E. E. Smathers' two-minute trotter, was also sent to a quarter of a second from the two-minute mark making the mile in 1:59.3. The quarter was made in 1:28.1, the half in 1:00.0 and the three-quarters in 1:23.4. In making the half mile patch against time, Driver McHenry started from the wire and breezed Dan Patch around in a short distance of the half mile pole, where two runners to sulkies were

RUN ON ST. LOUIS BANKS

Institutions Waived Right of Notification and Met All Demands Promptly.

St. Louis, Oct. 27.—From shortly before 1 o'clock today until the closing hour, 3 o'clock, runs were made in the savings departments of three savings banks of St. Louis.

The run, so far as it can be traced, was started by a disquieting rumor from the outside that seemed to strike St. Louis shortly after noon, to the effect that the savings institutions here were unsound, and like a prairie fire it spread in a flash through the streets and different mercantile establishments whose employees represent the majority of savings depositors. With a rush the banks of St. Louis Trust company, the Mercantile Trust company and the Mississippi Valley Trust company were filled with men and women all eager to withdraw their money. The scene in any bank was duplicated in the other two. A line of people with bank books in their hands and faces eagerly scanning the little barred windows of the bank-tellers stretched out into the street. The local directors and bank officials counseling calmness and giving assurances of solvency.

It is stated that the rumor that started the run came from Chicago and was to the effect that the local directors of the Mississippi Valley company had recently endeavored to negotiate a loan of \$2,000,000 in that city and had been refused. Today this rumor was pronounced a canard by the directors concerned.

As soon as the runs started all other business was laid aside and every facility was afforded for the prompt payment of deposits. The local directors held the privilege of withdrawing payment until 60 days after notification was waived and amounts were paid rapidly regardless of their size. There was no disorder manifested at any of the institutions, and in many cases depositors who had hurried to withdraw amounts departed without the money after having consulted a few moments with the officials and been made confident that the bank would continue to do business.

At the Metropolitan bank a number of depositors were seen paying, but the crowd soon thinned out and before 3 o'clock the incident run had ceased. Presidents of the different national banks assembled during the afternoon and issued a statement that the banks of St. Louis are all perfectly solvent and amply able to liquidate all demands.

All the banks closed at 3 o'clock, the usual closing hour, and gave out word that they will open tomorrow morning at the usual hour, 10 o'clock, and will meet all demands made.

The directors of the different trust companies at meetings tonight decided to enforce the 30 and 60 day notification clause tomorrow and this, it is believed, will stop all tendency to a continuance of runs.

The following statement was given out tonight after a meeting of the representatives of the associated banks: "The representatives of the associated banks of St. Louis at a meeting held tonight to consider the local directors and demands upon the trust companies of the city, invited the presidents of those organizations to confer with them for the purpose of taking such action as would be necessary to maintain the confidence of the public in the banks of St. Louis."

The action of the trust companies, requiring the legal notice of withdrawal of savings deposits was approved.

THOSE DUMMY DIRECTORS

An Eastern Concern Whose Methods of Aiding Trust Concerns Has Recently Been Brought to Light.

New York, Oct. 26.—The Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, the principal function of which appears to be furnishing dummy directors to the various corporations which desire existence under New Jersey's particularly lenient laws, a fact brought out in the United States shipbuilding investigation is a very busy concern.

It has many other businesses than incubating directors who will do the will of the real men behind the guns until such time as the latter see fit to reveal their identity, it is not apparent and the officials won't tell what it is. As a matter of fact, they will not tell anything about their affairs, resources or methods of conducting business. Howard K. Wood is president, Kenneth S. McLaughlin is secretary, Horace S. Gould, assistant secretary, and Louis P. Dally, treasurer.

It is just about as possible to get a recipe for a champagne cocktail out of Eljiah Dally as to learn of the affairs of the Corporation Trust from any of these officers. The company is a sort of a dual affair, operating in New York under the same title, except that the New York office is in the Commercial Trust building, on Exchange place. The rooms are handsomely fitted up, and a fair sized force of clerks manages to keep themselves busy under the direction of Secretary McLaughlin.

The latter was approached and asked to tell something of the concern. "Well, now, there is surely no secret about your company, and if all the business is purely legitimate there should be no hesitation about giving a few simple facts."

The Dill law only required a corporation to have a certain number of directors, and the Corporation Trust company was organized in 1882 with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which \$1,000 was paid in. The company was small up to the passing of the Dill corporation law in 1906. It branched out as a full-fledged organizer of various enterprises and handled more than its share of the foreign business.

Fifty Years the Standard

AYER'S PILLS

CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

COUNTY CLERK REED UPHELD

Judge Cunningham Denies Petition of Colorado City Democrats to Have Rowan's Name Placed on Ballot.

The writ of mandamus to compel Clerk W. H. Reed to place the names of candidates for the office of constable in Colorado City upon the ballots at the coming judicial election was denied by Judge Cunningham in the district court yesterday afternoon.

The petition was made on account of John Rowan, one of the candidates for the office of constable in Colorado City. The case was officially known as the People, ex rel. John Rowan, vs. county Clerk W. H. Reed.

It was held that the legislature in providing for holding over the election of justices until the time of county elections meant to include the election of constables. The case in Teller county which was passed upon by the supreme court and was cited as an authority by the attorneys for the petitioner, was not considered as identical with the case here, as there were no vacancies, as in Teller county. If there had been a vacancy in the office of constable an election would probably have been authorized by the court.

On account of the short time until election, it is not thought that an appeal will be taken.

County Clerk Reed yesterday arranged for the publication of the official ballot.

PAYING OUT MUCH MONEY

For Elegant Suite Reserved in Advance.

Harry Payne Whitney, multimillionaire and patron of the race track, is past due to arrive in Colorado Springs—travels in auto.

Harry Payne Whitney, multimillionaire and patron of the race track, is past due to arrive in Colorado Springs—travels in auto. The young multimillionaire was scheduled to reach Colorado Springs Monday night in his automobile and the Antlers managers are retaining one of the chief suites of rooms, expecting his arrival any minute.

Inquiry at the hostelry last night elicited the information that they were as much in the dark as to the whereabouts of young Whitney as anyone else, although a telephone message from Denver Monday announced that he would arrive in the city in his automobile, and for the hotel to make arrangements for his entertainment for an indefinite period.

Whitney is the son of the founder of the Whitney-Elliott-Elliott family of New York, among foremost financiers of the country and organizers of the Morton Trust company. The Whitney-Ryan syndicate has within the past 18 months taken up western mining ventures to some extent and within the past six months has figured in several heavy purchases aggregating several millions of dollars.

Associated with them in some of their enterprises are the Guggenheims, John Hays Hammond and other well-known mining and smelter men. Harry Payne Whitney has been touring Colorado in company with Mr. Hammond, and has visited the Straton's Independence and the Camp Bird properties, and for the next 30 days will spend most of his time underground.

Mr. Whitney is intent upon familiarizing himself with the practical side of mining and metallurgy, as it is his intention to devote much of his time in the future to the exploitation of his mining interests in the west.

There is a possibility that Mr. Whitney changed his plans in Denver at the last moment, and took the train for Silverton, where he has interests, instead of coming here. Meanwhile, the Antlers is making money on rooms that are unoccupied.

COLORED CHAMPION

Jack Johnson Given the Decision Over Sam McVey in Fight at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 27.—Jack Johnson, champion colored heavyweight, was given the decision over Sam McVey of Oxnard, Calif., at the end of 20 rounds tonight. Johnson had the better of the fight from the very first minute to the sound of the gong in the last round. He punished McVey severely and secured without a mark three times Johnson put McVey down with clean right and left blows to the chin but McVey came up after every knockdown full of fight, forcing it at all times. McVey would rush repeatedly and try to break down Johnson's guard but never succeeded. Johnson timed his rushes and met him with terrific lefts straight on the nose and mouth, alternating with right uppercuts that seldom failed to land. Before five rounds his massed McVey's face was badly cut, his nose was swollen to twice its normal size and his nose bloody. Johnson fought his heavier opponent in every mix and twice fought him to the floor with a series of rights and lefts on the body. McVey took a desperate chance in the last few rounds, rushing and swinging wildly in the hope of getting in one blow on Johnson's jaw. The latter was too shifty and clever and was never in serious danger of being hurt.

TO EXAMINE INDEPENDENCE

EXPERTS WILL INVESTIGATE UNDERGROUND WORKINGS TO TESTIFY IN SUIT BROUGHT BY VENTURE CORPORATION.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 27.—G. J. Babcock, consulting engineer of the Stratton Development company, assisted by W. H. Wiley of Idaho Springs, C. J. Moore, consulting engineer of the Portland, E. C. Chase of Denver, consulting engineer of the Ferris-Haggerty copper properties, and James Emerson, former manager of Stratton's Independence, will tomorrow commence an examination of the underground workings of the famous Hattie mountain property.

The experts are engaged by the executives of the Stratton estate, and on the result of their examination the defendants in the suit brought by the Venture corporation will depend.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use the **BUCKINGHAM DYE FOR WHISKERS** (BOTTLE OF DYE AND R. R. DYE CO., NEWARK, N. J.)

EASTERN MEN BUY BIG DAIRY BUSINESS

The property and good will of the Broadmoor Dairy company have been transferred to Dr. John Hutchinson and Edwin M. Bosworth, of this city, and the new owners will take formal possession November 1.

The purchasers will inaugurate extensive improvements, and it is their intention to increase the capacity of the dairy and extend the already large trade.

Among the most marked improvements to be made will be the introduction of the milking machine, the first in the city, and an invention of recent date.

The transfer includes the present barns and other buildings, the land, which comprises about 300 acres, and the herd of cows, consisting of about 150 of the best breeds of milch cows. It is the further intention to completely renovate all the barns, and adopt a uniform system for the grooming and care of the stock in the business.

Will Increase Herds.

The herds will be increased and within a year the new owners expect to have from 200 to 250 cows. It is further planned to include the raising of hogs and chickens on the property. The herd of cows consists of the best breeds of Jersey, Holstein and Swiss cattle, and the additions that are made will be largely of the same breeds.

The amount of milk each cow is giving will be carefully tabulated and compared with the food eaten for the purpose of determining the worth of various feeds, and the entire business will be conducted on a systematic basis. It is largely for this purpose that the milking machines will be introduced and other innovations.

WILSON MAKES CHARGES AND ROUSE REPLIES

Paul Wilson, commissioner in chief of the state board of world's fair commissioners, who was in the city yesterday, criticized ex-Treasurer Van E. Rouse for his failure to turn over money in his possession over to the board, he said, however, that regardless of Mr. Rouse's attitude, the state would be well represented at the St. Louis fair.

In speaking of Mr. Rouse's attitude, Mr. Wilson said that Rouse had been deposed by Governor Peabody on account of misfeasance in office and neglect of duty. He said that the board of world's fair commissioners, which was organized to place any sum he might misappropriate, had withdrawn from his bond on account of his alleged neglect of duty.

In answering the charges against him, Mr. Rouse brands them all as misstatements. "All of my accounts have been passed upon by the full board, including the governor," he said, "and they have been pronounced correct in every detail."

FOUGHT FIRE IN BASEMENT

DEPARTMENT HAD CALL TO TEJON STREET DRUG STORE AT 2:30 THIS MORNING—FLAMES UNDER CONTROL.

A fire started in the basement of the Heffley-Arularius drug store at 21 S. Tejon street at an early hour this morning.

Smoke was seen coming from the store by Night Policeman Compton, who turned in the alarm. The central department responded with hook and ladder and chemical apparatus and with difficulty finally succeeded in getting the smoke under control. For a time, however, the building was threatened and because of the explosives which are supposed to be stored in the basement, the fire caused considerable alarm.

The basement was filled with smoke, making it difficult for the firemen to determine the origin of the fire, and all they could do was to fight it with chemicals. Meanwhile the proprietors of the store and G. H. Hibbard, owner of the dry goods store which adjoins, were notified. Had the alarm gone in a few minutes later it is probable the damage would have been very great.

The Hibbard store was filled with smoke and the damage to the stock is considerable. The fire itself was confined to the basement of the drug store, but the smoke penetrated all parts of the building, making the streets and blinding the firemen, who suffered considerable pain while applying the chemicals.

A three-gallon tank of chemicals exploded, and Assistant Chief McElroy and Captain Reasner were overcome for the moment, but soon recovered and continued their work.

The fire was caused by hot ashes that were thrown into a barrel, igniting the wood and spreading to some straw on the floor nearby.

BELL TOLLED FOR PIONEER.

The solemn tolling of the bell on the county court house marked the performance of the last sad rites over the remains of J. C. Woodbury, who was laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The funeral was in charge of the El Paso lodge of Masons, the funeral oration being delivered by Rev. C. B. Wilcox.

At the hour set for the removal of the remains to the cemetery a long cortege was gathered in front of the Woodbury residence on South Weber street. Most of the mourners were on foot but a great many were in carriages. The remains were taken to the cemetery in a special train on the Colorado & Southern, accompanied by the members of the El Paso lodge and many others. Those in carriages drove to the grounds.

ARMS THAT CLASPED HER WERE COLD IN DEATH.

Mrs. Florence Lee, a young woman 21 years of age, was found dead in bed this morning at the residence of Anthony Bott, one of Colorado City's oldest and most prominent residents, by Miss Mabel Riley, with whom she has been spending the evening and night. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Bott, Miss Riley had charge of their residence.

Mrs. Lee had not been feeling well for several days and heart failure is stated to have been the cause of her death. She is the daughter of William Jordan, a well known resident of Colorado City who lives at 121 Jefferson avenue. She leaves one child, a little girl, between 3 and 4 years of age.

According to Miss Riley's story, she and Mrs. Lee had not been feeling well for several days and heart failure is stated to have been the cause of her death. She is the daughter of William Jordan, a well known resident of Colorado City who lives at 121 Jefferson avenue. She leaves one child, a little girl, between 3 and 4 years of age.

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MAY INVEST MONEY HERE

Owners of Rhodesia Impressed With Camp.

MR. HAMMOND TALKS

MEMBERS OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY TOURING THE WEST FOR IDEAS—SIR CHARLES METCALF AND OTHERS IN PARTY.

In speaking of the deal yesterday, Dr. Hutchinson said: "We will take charge of the business November 1, and will conduct it in all respects as a modern and scientific dairy should be. We will increase the herd as soon as possible and within a year will add the raising of hogs and chickens to the business now carried on. There are 300 acres in the ranch, which will furnish us with all the pasture we need, although we will do most of our feeding in the barn."

A Remarkable Device.

"The installing of the milking machine will enable us to attend to the milking of the entire herd of cattle with two or three men, and make the dairy products more sanitary. The machine is run with a gasoline engine, and works on a suction system which practically duplicates the human hand in milking. The machine is practically new to this country. It is in extensive use in Australia, however, and is a decided success, making it possible to conduct a business on a far more economical basis."

The property which has thus changed hands has been owned for several years by H. J. and P. E. Bryant. It is the largest dairy in the city, and the announcement regarding the improvements to be made will be read with interest by patrons and the general public.

Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Bosworth are recent arrivals in the city, having come from Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Hutchinson is the son-in-law, and his partner is the son of one of the city's prominent business men, who also came from Pittsburgh about four months ago.

The family is occupying the Stratton residence at 115 North Weber street.

While not a member of the party, John Hays Hammond, the geologist, conducted them over the Cripple Creek district yesterday, showing them the mines in the great gold camp. Mr. Hammond brought the gentlemen to the Cripple Creek district, and will be with them until they leave.

The British South African company has a charter from the British government giving it the land and resources of the province of Rhodesia in South Africa. It is in this manner that the British government develops its colonies, and the British South African company is really a developing company. It constitutes the government of the colony, the board of directors acting as a parliament and the various officers filling the positions of ordinary civil servants in addition to their duties as the officers of a corporation.

Development of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia is one of the most promising of the English colonies in South Africa, and has a population of approximately 250,000, which number 1,000,000 are natives and the balance English and other white colonists.

About 2,000 miles of railroad have already been built and additional lines are being planned.

The mineral resources of the colony are very promising, consisting of gold, silver, copper and zinc, in addition to iron, lead, tin, and other metals. The part of the colony is an arid belt which will require irrigation to bring it into cultivation and in that respect and in respect to the mineral resources and railway construction, the British South African company is confronted with much the same problems that confronted the early settlers of Colorado and other western states.

Mr. Jones and other members of the party are interested in learning the manner in which the early settlers of the western states met the problems before them, in order that they may benefit by their experience.

America's Object Lesson.

"America at one time learned from England," said Mr. Jones, "but all those who would learn the lesson of practical development are now turning to America for their object lesson. I am the representative of the British South African company, a chartered corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, and am here to secure as much information as I can regarding the development of the western states, in order that the company may reap the benefit of the experience of those who have solved the same questions that confront us."

"We are learning the manner of handling irrigation here, the system of education, and all other things that will be helpful to us. We are adopting as much of the system in vogue here as we deem best, and we will crib from them if we can."

"We have found that we have been here a long time, and we are now planning to follow them. That is, the roads are built out into undeveloped country, and form the basis of future development that would not be possible without them."

To Adopt School System.

"The free public school system appeals to us as being the best system of education, and it can be said with certainty that in great measure the American school system will be introduced in Rhodesia."

"The company has all the responsibilities of the British government on its shoulders, and we are anxious to do the best possible thing for the advancement of the country. Our company is supreme in the colony, and will so remain until the inhabitants are sufficiently advanced to take over the government in their own behalf."

"We have been in the United States about two weeks and will be here about two weeks longer before we return to London. In that time we expect to complete our stock of the land and make up our report to the board of directors of the company, which in turn will adopt certain of our recommendations and reject others."

"The British South African company will have been advanced by our visit to America and to Colorado."

The party will start for Pueblo this morning at 11 o'clock, and will go from there through several of the southwestern states, and then on to St. Louis and to Pittsburgh and New York, where they will embark for England.

Mr. Hammond said that his visit to Cripple Creek was to inspect the properties of the Guggenheim company.

"My visit has nothing to do with the strike at the mines, and while we are here we will take no action beyond that which is already being taken by the Mine Owners' association," said Mr. Hammond.

In order, however, to keep the mines belonging to the company in good working condition it is necessary to make a complete technical examination at regular intervals, and it is the making

DEAL IN ISABELLA

President Giddings Issues Formal Statement.

ACQUISITION OF STOCK

NEW COMPANY WILL DOUBTLESS EFFECT SETTLEMENT OF LITIGATION PENDING AGAINST OLD COMPANY.

Empire State 600,000
Orphan Bell 435,000

E. W. Giddings, president of the Isabella Gold Mining company has issued a statement to stockholders relative to the deal whereby the Isabella company was absorbed by a new corporation, the Isabella Mines company.

The circular follows:

"To the Stockholders of the Isabella Gold Mining Company:

"GENTLEMEN:—Your directors have to report that as a result of continued negotiations, the mining claims and property of this company have been conveyed by deed to the Isabella Mines company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Wyoming, having a capital stock of \$3,000,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each.

Appropriation of Stock.

"The Isabella Gold Mining company has received 1,125,000 shares in the new company which will give each shareholder one share of stock in the new company for each two shares held in the old.

"The new company has also acquired 600,000 shares of the capital stock of The Empire State Mines company and 435,000 shares of the capital stock of The Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company. For this stock the new company has given 600,000 shares of its stock, leaving 1,275,000 shares in its treasury.

"As you are probably aware, the Isabella Gold Mining company has been sued by the Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company for damages for ore extracted. There are four suits pending wherein damages in the aggregate amount of over one and one-half millions of dollars are sought to be recovered.

Out for Empire State.

"We understand negotiations are still in progress with reference to the acquisition of all the remaining stock of The Empire State Mines company, amounting to 500,000 shares, by the Isabella Mines company, which will doubtless result also in the settlement of the litigation referred to.

"Certificates in the Isabella Mines company are now being prepared and will be sent out as soon as possible.

"Your directors will at the earliest practicable moment furnish a more complete and detailed statement of the situation and the results of pending negotiations.

"By order of the board,
E. W. GIDDINGS, President."

DEATH OF ORVILLE STANLEY

Former Citizen of Colorado Springs Succumbs to Pneumonia at Albuquerque, N. M.

Word was received here last night of the death in Albuquerque, New Mexico, yesterday afternoon, of Orville H. Stanley, a well known former resident of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Stanley, who was 34 years old, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stanley of this city, at the time of his death, was general manager of the American Consolidated Mines company of New Mexico, operating in the Rio Hondo mining district near Taos. He had been back and forth between this state and New Mexico for several years. He was one of the best known mining men in the southwest.

Death came after an illness of about one week and was caused by pneumonia. The remains will be brought here for interment. The funeral announcement will be made later.

The deceased is survived by two brothers and a sister, in addition to his parents, The late A. T. Stanley, Charles E. Stanley, and Mary V. Stanley. The first named is a letter carrier in the local post-office.

SHORT LINE MEN MINING GRANITE

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE NEAR ST. PETER'S DOME—A COMPANY WILL DEVELOP THE FIND.

The discovery of an extensive granite quarry near St. Peter's Dome, has added another industry to the territory traversed by the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railroad.

The discovery was made several weeks ago by Contractor George Wright and Freight Agent Daniel McCaffery of the Short Line. While in the hills looking for building stone they located a deposit of very fine granite. Steps were taken to claim the property, survey and locate it, and a company has been incorporated to mine the granite. The stone is said to be of unusually fine texture, is dark gray in color, and will take a high polish.

The corporation is capitalized for \$50,000, divided into shares of \$10 each and dividends will be paid this month upon 500 shares of preferred stock. George Wright, Daniel McCaffery, George M. Dwyer and E. B. Hosman are named as incorporators.

TRANSFER OF THE COLLEGE MUSEUM

THE STRATTON COLLECTION IS BEING MOVED TO THE NEW SCIENCE BUILDING—WILL TAKE THREE MONTHS.

The transfer of the museum of the Science building is now being made, but on account of the tediousness of the work it is being done very slowly and will probably take about three months to make the transfer to the different buildings, and set them in order.

In the geological museum, it is necessary to label the minutest specimens, and this work alone will consume considerable time. The collection in Cutler academy is now being moved, in

ORDER BY MAIL

And Save Money

We have every facility for promptly and satisfactorily serving our out-of-town patrons through the Mail Order Department of this, the largest Department Store in the great West. Our stocks embrace good goods of most every kind—wearables for men, women and children of every nature, and all that is needed in home furnishings. Our stock represents over \$2,000,000—all new, all up to date, all reliable.

SEND ADDRESS FOR OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE.

The Denver Dry Goods Company

DENVER, COLORADO.

We pay express or freight on many lines.

Modern School of Business

Only first-class Business College in the west. Has best of everything—guarantees positions to its graduates.

Departments—Shorthand and Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Banking, Telegraphy, Academic, Elocution, Penmanship, Actual business methods. Individual instruction. Entered by leading business men of Denver.

Summer term open June 2. Fall term, September 1, 1902. Write or call for particulars. New catalogue free.

A. M. KEARNS, Prin.,
Fifth Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

CHILD KILLED BY TRAIN ON TRESTLE

Little Clark Steele Wanders Away From Home in Search of Dog, and Meets Sudden Death With Pet in His Arms.

Too young to heed the warning whistle of the engineer, and conscious only of the little dog in his arms, Clark Steele, a mere baby, stood on the railroad trestle at Tejon street yesterday and was struck by a Denver & Rio Grande train.

The child was killed instantly. With his pet, which died with him, he was hurled to the street below, and there lay for some time. Before the train arrived, however, someone had picked up the little Clark and tenderly carried him to the house. Almost frantic at the news she heard at the trestle, Mrs. Steele made her way home and there found the mangled remains.

Grief Stricken Mother.

The scene at the little home last night was pathetic. The mother was almost distracted, as she had always been exceedingly careful in watching the baby. She was scarce three years old, and thought that he had gotten out of his sight and been killed was a great shock to her.

It does not understand how he happened to get as far as the trestle and out upon it unless he went after his dog. I am sure he did go after it," said Mrs. Steele. "The railroad is not to be blamed for this. The child was not on the track. He was on the trestle, and the train was almost upon the child before the engineer noticed him."

Applied Air Brakes.

"I whistled repeatedly," said Engineer Fry, "and the train was stopped as soon as possible, but not in time to bring the train to a standstill until after it had struck the child and crossed the trestle. The baby was too young to heed the warning, and the picture of him standing on the bridge and me unable to do anything to prevent his death will always be with me. Had he been only a little older he would have realized the situation and, probably, off the trestle, as he would have done."

The Steele family lives at 923 South Sahawatch street. The child had wandered away from the house in search of the dog, which was his constant companion. Mrs. Steele, with her house work did not notice his disappearance until she heard the train whistle; then she became alarmed and hearing

order to make room for the classes in that building.

The stores are gradually being moved into the new laboratories in the Science building preparatory to occupancy sometime during the next few weeks.

IMPRESSED WITH THE MOUNTAINS.

"Colorado Springs is a most delightful spot," said Harry Miller to a friend between the acts of a rehearsal Saturday.

"And the people themselves, well, I think nice people are the same everywhere. Colorado Springs is made up of eastern people, is it not? Or if they are not from the east, they go there so much that it's all the same thing."

"Oh, yes, I have been here a great many times, and I never got enough of it, the city and the superb mountains behind it."

It was Miss Anglin's first visit to Colorado Springs, and after a long drive through the mountains, she was very enthusiastic about the scenic beauty.

"You have a beautiful hotel here," said Mr. Miller, "one of the finest in the country."

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO
COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE,
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT
LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO,
LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE,

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah
and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

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Early Days in Colorado Springs

Some Reminiscences of MRS. G. S. BARNES

BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS.

WITH so many of the former landmarks demolished, those who came to Colorado Springs in early days—the pioneers who are still on this side of the "range"—may well feel like the old negro, who thus expressed himself: "I donno whar I is, I donno whar I come from and I donno whar I's goin' to."

Yet, with so public-spirited a class of people as the early settlers, unhappiness would be impossible for their sympathies are ever strongly enlisted in the vital interests of today and their hearts beat warmly in response to the impulses that tend toward progress.

It is a far stretch of the imagination since the "Pioneer Colony" was organized in May, 1871, and the first town stake driven on July 31, of that year, where the chamber of commerce is now located, corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues.

There the Zulu chapter, daughters of the American Revolution, has placed a stone tablet in commemoration of the event.

Three months afterwards the first train of the Denver & Rio Grande, a narrow gauge railroad, came from Denver to this, the terminus.

A prospectus was published by the colony company setting forth the advantages of Colorado Springs as a climate for invalids, modes of reaching here, etc. From that day to this a continuous stream of people has been coming hither, and thousands have experienced the benefits of the invigorating ozone that sends the life forces bounding through the veins and inspires hope and renewed courage.

AN EARLY ARRIVAL.
Among the many families that came to Colorado Springs was that of G. S. Barnes, which is well represented in this city today. Mrs. Barnes says that they arrived in Denver the first week in July, 1873. A visit to Colorado Springs decided Mr. Barnes in favor of settling here; so he arrived October 2, 1873, accompanied by Mrs. Barnes, their son, J. P. Barnes, wife and two sons; Miss Elita Barnes, Marion O. Barnes and Irene Barnes (now the wife of Senator H. H. Seldomridge). Another daughter, Mrs. Reuben Barnes, and family came the following year.

Mr. G. S. Barnes was always far from a strong man yet, as a result of coming to Colorado, he enjoyed 25 years of comparatively good health, passing away September 3, 1898. He was elected mayor of Colorado Springs in 1885.

His clean, businesslike methods caused him to be honored as well as beloved; and being of such an upright and kindly character, he had a happy facility of making those about him at ease.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were united in marriage at Syracuse, N. Y., February 25, 1847, and when the golden anniversary date, February 25, 1897, came, they were tendered a very notable reception in the Barnes residence, 217 East Kiowa street, where Mrs. Barnes is now completing a 25th year with it as her continuous home.

On the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary the citizens were present in large numbers to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. As it would have been too much to ask them to stand, even had they been years younger, during the hours of handshakes and congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were seated within the bay window of their large parlor. Mrs. Barnes occupying a chair that was made by his great-grandfather and always his father's favorite seat.

Lately, there has been a great recalling of past events in connection with the early days of Colorado Springs, largely because of some delightful pioneer gatherings of women who made a part of its early history. Mrs. G. S. Barnes commemorated October 2, the thirtieth anniversary of her arrival with an informal company, and Mrs. J. P. Barnes, her daughter-in-law, entertained a number of pioneer women a few weeks earlier. The invitations read: "Bring knitting and spend the afternoon."

INTERESTING STORIES.
The stories told on those occasions would fill volumes if put on paper, and the interest in them would be widespread. For instance, someone told how Shook's run, now just a dry ravine, was in early days the bed of a stream in which the children delighted to wade, thereby bringing upon themselves the maternal displeasure when they returned home in a very much bedraggled condition; and of the house still standing at corner of North Tejon and San Miguel streets which was located upon a ranch north of town 25 years ago. If people wanted an objective point to which they could make a drive, often they went there and it was considered quite a long way out in the country.

When the Barnes family arrived, the question of a house bothered them very much. Desirable places were very scarce, so, not waiting for it to be finished, they took possession of the corner tenement of five rooms in a terrace being built on the corner of Kiowa street and Cascade avenue. The terrace extended half way of the block and it was divided into tenements of from two to five rooms. A porch extended the entire length of the front, and passersby monopolized it as a sidewalk till this practice became such a nuisance that the owner put up balustrades between each tenement.

Brainard, a sister of Mrs. F. L. Rouse, When Mrs. Barnes went up Kiowa street to find the school house she had to jump across the ditches that were flowing beside the streets. There were no bridges, and the cottonwood sprouts planted along the roadside were so slight and without foliage that the children mistook them for hitching posts.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS.
Mrs. Barnes recalls how, as she left the school, she looked across at the small house opposite and wondered who would want to live there—there where her home has been for 29 years! How much of joy and of sorrow its

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The flag was highly cherished and it is still in quite good condition. Captain William Saxton was commander when the presentation was made, and he has been the custodian ever since. It hangs in the parlor of the captain's house over on Walnut street and probably will not see active service any more as it is becoming too valuable a relic. The flag went to Pueblo with the troops this fall but those interested advise its careful preservation hereafter.

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Another place for public assemblies was a hall of that name located in the Wanless building, that occupied the site of the present First National Bank building.

FIRST CHURCH.
What is now called Weber hall, Weber and Kiowa streets, was the first church edifice in Colorado Springs. It was erected through the united efforts of the Presbyterian and Congregational societies, and they worshiped together until the Congregationalists built the church on Bijou. When the congregation abandoned that place of worship the Y. M. C. A. succeeded to the use of it and later the Kentucky livery changed the church into a stable, as at present.

The Presbyterian society continued to worship in what is now Weber hall until they built their present church edifice.

The Methodists worshiped in a chapel located on Huerfano between Weber and Wahsatch at first, later in one located where the city hall is building; finally the present elegant edifice was completed.

The site of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church was at first mid-way of the block on Tejon street facing North park. A two-room building adjacent was used for a Sunday school room.

COLORADO COLLEGE.
It was in the two-roomed building mentioned that the Colorado college began with Professor Edwards as principal and Miss McKinzie (now Mrs. F. E. Robinson) as principal's assistant. The first Colorado college building was Palmer hall, now christened Cutler academy. The early residents feel much pride in the splendid record of the Colorado school for the Deaf and

Blind. The first building was erected in 1871, and was a strong object of interest to citizens who have carefully watched its career.

The early settlers were very proud of their military company. Mrs. Barnes tells an interesting story about the first flag owned by Troop A. The silk and other requisite materials were purchased with money raised by popular subscription. Then the women had a "sewing bee" at Mrs. Barnes' house and made a beautiful flag which she had the honor of presenting during a grand ball given by the company, July 9, 1877.

The flag was highly cherished and it is still in quite good condition. Captain William Saxton was commander when the presentation was made, and he has been the custodian ever since. It hangs in the parlor of the captain's house over on Walnut street and probably will not see active service any more as it is becoming too valuable a relic. The flag went to Pueblo with the troops this fall but those interested advise its careful preservation hereafter.

A Neglected "God's Acre" on the Mesa

THE TRAIL ON THE MESA.

OVER the mesa, bare and brown, Under the blazing southern sun, A worn old trail leads forth from the town To the dwelling of those whose toll is done.

A little cluster of graves, forlorn, Forgotten, lonely, unkempt, and still; While round the cactus and through the thorn The narrow trail creeps over the hill.

Somebody's lover, somebody's friend, Under each wooden head-board lies; Somebody's drama played to the end, To praising mortals or weeping skies.

Sin and sorrow and love, now past, Strength to conquer, and faults to fail; These they have known; and then, at last, The slow sad journey over the trail.

The sun is riding home to his rest, The gates of the great corral swing wide; The trail leads on to the heart of the west, Over the crest of the great divide.

—Florence E. Pratt.

FEW OF the thousands of tourists, and even residents of this city, who have driven over the high mesa west of the city know that, lifted on its brown summit there is a ruined God's acre.

It is the deserted graveyard of the pioneers of 40 years ago.

As you drive across the mesa westward, away off to the left you will catch a view of some heaps of bricks, some straggling broken paling fences,

and among them the gleam of half a dozen white stones.

Only one living thing relieves the dreary monotony of the place, a stunted evergreen, whose roots reach down and twine around the lonely inmate of a forgotten grave.

DESOLATE AND NEGLECTED.

The original space occupied by this graveyard was a couple of acres. Years ago an attempt was made to protect it

from the cattle browsing on the mesa, and a wire fence was stretched around a portion of it. But the wire has rusted away, the posts have rotted, until now it stands the most desolate, neglected and forgotten graveyard in Colorado.

The oldest decipherable head stone dates back to 1864. It is a rude sandstone slab and the name "C. Hanlon, aged 64, May 20, 1864" is carved in fading lines of rude script, as though

some kindly hand had traced the record with a crude and imperfect tool.

In the old days, when men flocked across the plains, and camped in the shadow of the Rockies in their way to the farther golden west, some of them sickened and died and were buried here.

It was not the first graveyard in the shadow of Pike's Peak. Where the fourth ward school house now stands saw the first burial place of white men among the foothills.

"That was the graveyard where they shot a man to start it," said one of the oldest inhabitants a few days ago. That was the cemetery of tragedy; the last resting place of the pioneers of our earlier civilization.

CEMETERY OF PATHOS.

This graveyard on the mesa is the cemetery of pathos. As it grew it became the recognized burying place of Colorado City, but for a dozen years past no interments have been made there. Scores of bodies have been removed to other resting places, and now all those that remain are forgotten.

Their very names have passed from memory. Two or three wooden planks, bleached gray by the elements, but with not the slightest decipherable mark to tell who rests beneath, dot the desolate expanse.

The two or three marble slabs have

preserved their lettering in sharp lines. This is due to climatic conditions. One of the freshest, apparently, reads:

ARTHUR CUYLER,
Son of W. F. and M. A. Warren,
June 29, 1872.

A little farther away is another headstone, broken in two and propped against a rotten paling fence that once

surrounded the other graves. This record reads:

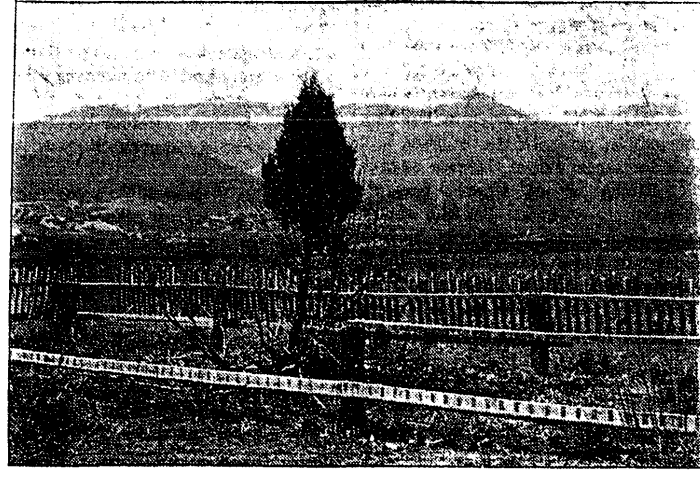
W. H. LITTLE,
May 17, 1873,
Aged 19 years, 5 mos., 27 d.

All of the known dead have been gradually removed to other resting places. But parents and friends have followed their own dead or have mov-

ed farther towards the setting sun. In eastern cities there are children, possibly of other men, white haired women who have never looked upon the last resting place of father or husband, and who never will. The level soil, dotted with cactus and sage brush and gray mesa grass, hides for ever any distinguishable mark of the mounds that were once raised above these dead of long ago.

The indecipherable stone, the silence, the barrenness, present a picture of the fulfillment of the prophetic description the "abomination of desolation."

There are three Tolstoi settlements in England—at Christchurch, Purleigh, Essex; and on the Cotswold Hills, no long distance from Gloucester but rather nearer to the town of Stroud. The current number of the magazine called *Vitality* has an illustrated article on the latter colony, with which the editor was rather disappointed. It was begun five years ago on the communal plan, but that failed. There are now eight huts, with ten men, four women and four children on this Whitby farm, the inhabitants including two young men belonging to a well-known London family. Government is passive, and there is no resistance to wrongs done.—(Westminster Gazette.)



VIEW OF NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.



PRIVATE LOT AT GRAVEYARD.

How Tourists "Decorate" the Scenery

TO BE SEEN and known of men is one of the great weaknesses of the American people.

It finds its expression in the almost insane desire on the part of some to write their names in public places; to carve their initials on trees and wherever a jackknife can cut its way into the wood of historic places.

There is scarcely a water tank along a western trunk line whose massive beams are not covered with the initials of chance passersby, or the sign manuals of predatory tramps.

It remains for Cheyenne canon, however, to take the palm for a unique display of one phase of this universal evidence of human weakness. At the head of one of the wearisome climbs in the canon there are to be found shrubs, saplings and full grown trees sifted white with what from a distance looks like a midsummer snow.

CARDS OF VISITORS.

But it's nothing of the kind. It is the cards of visitors impaled on the branches of the trees. Some are held on with pins. Two or three six-penny nails have been driven into the trunk of one of the larger trees and cards

have been stuck on this until the exposed length of the nail is completely hidden.

A fallen trunk prostrate along the edge of a precipice, has been covered white with visiting cards, business cards, and even old envelopes with the names of the foolish inscribed thereon. The accompanying photograph furnishes some idea of this odd example of an inherent human failing.

Women's names, married and single, figure largely in the collection. There are thousands of them. It must be confessed that the sentiments penciled by subsequent male visitors upon some of these cards would not look well in print.

MISS DOLLY'S CARD.

Some of the comments of the rude men are amusing:

Thus, on the card of "Miss Dolly Fetzner," some waggish fellow has written:

"Oh, Dolly, we have missed you far, far away."

Here's another; beneath the name of "Miss Daisy Johnson," is written:

"Daisy, you are a peach."

Unfortunately, the cards of the women do not indicate the city from which they hail. A good many have not even the prefix of "Miss" or "Mrs." Some of the writers have inscribed sentiments on their cards before jab-

bing them on the leafless twigs, or punching a hole through them with a lead pencil and suspending them by a bit of shoestring to a half decayed branch.

"Isn't this lovely?" writes Miss Dorothy F. Jennings. "The finest ever," gushes Miss Oppenheimer, wherever she may have hailed from. Miss Helen Parker got her lines from Roderick

Dhu twisted, when she wrote on a shiny bit of pasteboard with a hard pencil below her name:

"'Twas worth ten years of peaceful life

One glance at this array."

VERY GUSHY.

But the gushiest of all the misspelled gushy sentiments inscribed at this palpitating altitude appears on the

card of a young lady whose name in fashionable block letter was engraved "Miss Woods." It was: "Would not love in a cottage be heavenly up here?"

The cards of the male human run the gamut of every line of business. Doctors, attorneys, consulting engineers, county officials, county superintendents, and a bushel of other cards with crescents and scimitars and

shields, elk heads, spread eagles, and all the signs, symbols, and marks of every secret society under the sun. There are hundreds of envelopes with business addresses, and, presumably, the name of the visitor. There is the same display of doubtful wit and smart sayings on many of these.

Mr. Josh. A. Polk left his card in a conspicuous place tacked on the trunk of a tree. Some wag wrote beneath: "You are not a Josh, you are a fool."

The agent of a western beer firm displays a large card conspicuously, upon which appears in large letters the words: "Blue Ribbon Beer," to which has been added the words in lead pencil "Is used exclusively by temperance people."

AN ADVERTISER.

Mr. Peter Dolby, New York, left his card in the canon, and some graceless scamp has written, "Mr. Peter Dolby, no one but a rag doll would advertise here."

A Britisher, Mr. Henry Legge, 81 York road, London got it thuswise: "Henry, was you ever pulled?" To this was added in another hand, "Nixie."

A careful search revealed one thing, that among the thousands of cards tacked on, hung on, stuck on, the trees

and bushes and fallen trunks there was not a card that bore name or appearance of being above the commonplace.

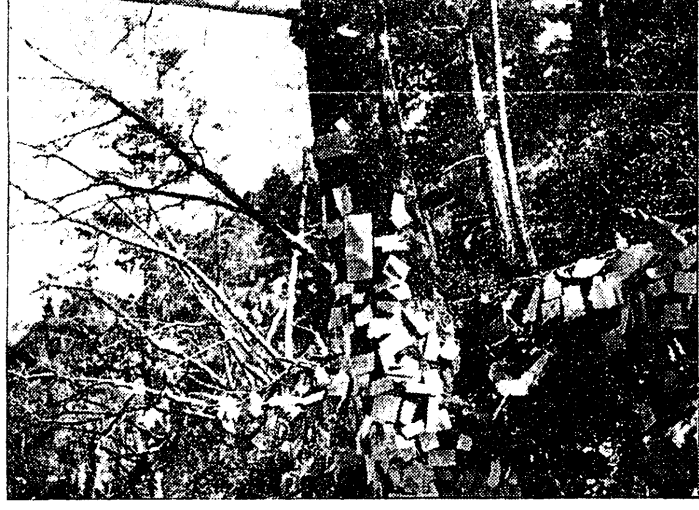
Higher up the side of the mountain where the odor of pine grows more pungent, the turquoise of the sky more brilliant, the hawk beats faster, and the breath grows shorter, is the spot where once Helen Hunt of blessed memory lay in her dreamless sleep. Here, as farther down is the same reckless waste of pasteboard.

NOTHING SACRED.

Half the visitors are ignorant of the fact that Helen Hunt's body no longer reposes here, but with heartless irreverence the claimants for momentary notoriety have thrust their cards into the chinks of the rocks, and impaled them on the shining spines of the overhanging pines. There are no comments on any of these cards, the solitary mark of respect, and the only one visible in the vicinity.

What becomes of the cards?

A good many blow away and land the bottom of the pools in the vicinity. Others flutter up and down the mountain side. Thousands rot in the crevices of the rocks. The remainder are scraped off and scooped up by unromantic attendants who make a bonfire of them before winter sets in.



CARDS OF TOURISTS ABOVE SEVEN FALLS.

The Isthmian Canal Question

(Special to the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The president is now at work on his message to the regular session of congress. There will be no new matters for him to discuss and possibly several which occupied considerable space in the last message will not be touched upon. Therefore, it may be shorter than usual. Opinion is divided as to whether he will submit the Isthmian canal question again at this time, as it is known that he believes patience should be exercised still further with Colombia. New propositions are constantly talked of, and it is possible that Colombia will come forward with a plan which will have to be submitted in the United States in the form of a new treaty. She would be risking considerable by so doing for a reopening of the topic in the senate would encourage the Nicaragua advocates to new efforts, and it would be found that there was considerable irritation over the rejection of the treaty proposed by the United States.

Canal matters are occupying considerable time and energy, not only in the state department, but at the White house, but great secrecy is maintained as to what is doing. Senator Morgan and the Nicaraguan representatives have been in conference with the president and the secretary of state, and it is supposed that some preliminary agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in addition to those already made, is being formed. The general belief, however, is that some deal will yet be made with Panama.

Saved Job by Criticism.

A curious bit of official history has been recorded in the case of Somerville, a member of the board of general appraisers in New York. Somerville is the man who recently published an article in the *North American Review* reflecting very seriously upon the president's southern policy in the matter of appointing colored men to office. This criticism, undoubtedly, irritated the president considerably and incensed his friends, and Somerville's head was demanded, not by the presi-

dent, but by his active supporters. The president has decided not to ask for Somerville's resignation for the reason that it would be accepted as arising from this article published in the magazine. The complication arises from the fact that Secretary Shaw has been after Somerville for some time, and he was just about to have him relieved from office. The result of this article, criticizing the president, therefore, is really to save him his job, rather than to lose it. It would not be safe, however, for other government officials, now under fire, to adopt this course as a general rule for saving themselves.

Economy at West Point.

The proverbial extravagance of army officers can hardly be laid at the door of West Point. The strictest economy is the rule there. Each cadet receives a yearly allowance from the government of \$540, and he is forbidden to receive one cent from any other source. Of the sum mentioned he never handles a penny. It is drawn in monthly installments from the United States treasury by the treasurer of the academy, who expends it according to regulation. So strict is the rule against the handling of any money whatever by the cadets that they are not allowed to have pockets in their clothes.

Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the academy, recommends that the government bear the expense of lighting the quarters, and renewing the furniture in them, as well as some other incidents amounting in all to about \$20 a year for each cadet, and that this sum be added to the equipment fund, for which \$4 is deducted monthly from the pro rata income of \$45. The equipment fund is used in the purchase of an outfit upon graduation.

At present there are 495 cadets at West Point, the maximum provided by law being 523. The treasurer of the academy is also the quartermaster and commissary officer, and provides, prepares and serves their meals, purchases the materials for, and makes and mends their uniforms, and attends to the laundry. This last is quite a considerable item in a cadet's expenses. Some idea of the proportions which it

May Be Chief Feature of President's Message to the Regular Session

may take is gained when it is learned that the number of pairs of white trousers laundered for each from June 1 to September 1, was 86. The mess is pro rated, and averages about 54 cents a day, for three full meals. There are no complaints, so it must be satisfactory.

Philippine Census.

Professor Henry Gannett, of the U. S. geological survey, has returned to Washington burdened with a cargo of papers accumulated in his work of taking the Philippine census. It will be months before the data is gotten into printable shape. Consequently, the election of a Philippine legislature will be indefinitely postponed until an apportionment, based on the official census can be made. It is now believed that the first session of that legislature will open January 1, 1905, at Manila. Professor Gannett's report covers not

only an enumeration of the population, but statistics of manufactures, transportation, and the agriculture of the islands. The expense of his work is to be borne by the Insular government, but the expenditure involved in printing the facts gathered will be met by the national treasury.

In the official papers there is nothing on the subject of the purchase and sale of women in the Moro islands. However, a returned officer tells that they are quite as much an article of commerce as sugar or coffee. The Maharajah of Bonga, who was asked to place a money value on the quartermaster's wife in that district, equated up his eyes contemplatively, and finally appraised her at \$100. He took into account her size, perhaps, for she is a Junoesque woman, because when asked to put a similar value on the slim and graceful wife of the American governor,

he promptly made it \$80. The value of the market female is \$40 Mexican.

Government in Grocery Trade.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Uncle Sam carries on quite a number of businesses of a nature that puts him in the line of quite ordinary trade. For instance, he is the biggest printer in the world, everybody does know that, he is a heavy peddler of waste paper, and just recently he has gone into the grocery business. It would appear that he was really reluctant to take up this branch of trade, but was forced to it. Whenever a suspected cargo arrives in any port of the United States, the customs officials promptly select a case of the goods and forward it for inspection to the chemists of the agricultural department, who make an analysis. Sometimes, the goods under suspicion are canned or bottled, and under such cir-

cumstances, only one bottle or can is opened. It became quite a problem how to dispose of the remaining cans or bottles in the case. They could not be returned to the importer. Then, too, they cost the department something, for a case of goods cannot be boldly confiscated from an importer before it is proven that he is bringing in an adulterated article, so the government pays for whatever it takes up for investigation. If the sample is found to be unadulterated, it is sold, that is, it is going to be under the new arrangement. Just what the method of sale will be has not been decided. It is suggested that public auctions, after the manner of the dead letter office auctions will be most popular. Adulterated goods are, of course, destroyed. Importers have not objected to the proposed plan, as it secures them a government certificate for their goods, a thing which can be advertised to their advantage. "Approved and sold by the U. S. government" should be quite a card.

Cortelyou's Department.

Notwithstanding the strenuous bid for notoriety which the postoffice department has been making since the beginning of 1903, by far the greater part of public interest is centered in the new department of commerce and labor. Those who know its head, Secretary Cortelyou, when he was secretary to the president, are intent upon his methods in balancing the seesaw of government relations towards labor and capital, and in turning the crank that keeps moving the merry-go-round of commerce. His years in the White house gave him tact sufficient for the first, and it is believed he was born with energy enough for the second. He has certainly made selection of a capable man to assist him in the person of James Garfield, popularly known about Washington as "Jimmie Garfield." Mr. Garfield is the hardiest kind of a worker, yet he takes things easily, without fuss, pompousness or excitement of any kind. While acting as one of the civil service commissioners, he used the desk which had formerly been occupied by President Roosevelt. Upon Jimmie Gar-

field's initiation into the commission, President Proctor said to him, "You will have the honor of sitting at the same desk which President Roosevelt used when he was a member of this commission." "I am rather used to that sort of thing," replied the new commissioner, to sitting at a desk that was used by a president of the United States. I use my father's desk at home, so I guess I shall be able to do my work all right at this one." No one can find that Mr. Garfield was at all misled by the high honor conferred upon him.

As yet Secretary Cortelyou is without a chief for his bureau of manufactures, but there is no lack of candidates for the position. They come from all parts of the country, from San Francisco to Boston. The latest is the famous humorist, Charles Heber Clark, who, under the nom-de-plume "Max Adler," years ago published "Random Shots," "Elbow Room," and "Out of the Hurly Burly." It is many years, however, since Mr. Clark gave up the profession of humorist and became a writer upon economic subjects. He is now noted as an expert manufacturer of textiles. He has made a second reputation for himself as the editor of "The Textile Record," and it is generally conceded that no other man in the country is so well and widely acquainted in the particular field of commerce which will come under the study of the bureau of manufactures. The salary carried by the position is \$4,500.

"Wanderlust" of Americans. As an illustration of the "wanderlust" of Americans, it is interesting to hear that during his administration of the state department, Secretary Hay has issued 79,000 passports. This is nearly 27,000 more than any other secretary of state has signed. Secretary Hamilton Fish, whose term was three years longer than the period already served by Mr. Hay, issued 52,480 of these documents. It is hoped that the record may have a chance to assume even greater proportions before the present head of the first department lays down his pen as the ranking cabinet officer.

Life-Zones in the Rocky Mountain Region

The reader of scientific papers—such as *Science*, of New York, or the older *Journal of Nature*, of London—will remember to have seen from time to time the name of T. D. A. Cockerell, president of the Las Vegas Science club; and will recall that it has usually been attached to some acute observation or original contribution to knowledge. During the past 15 years this energetic investigator has given a prominent place among the subjects of his inquiry to the subject of "life-zones" in New Mexico and other mountainous districts, and he is now prosecuting similar researches in the Pike's Peak region.

Life-zones are areas, usually more or less belt-like in form as shown on the map, characterized by particular assemblages of plants and animals. The different climatic conditions are the cause of this zonal distribution of living things, and, among these conditions, altitude exerts an influence not dissimilar in effect to that of latitude. Hence in ascending a Colorado mountain, zones will be traversed resembling in their products successively Canada, the Hudson's Bay territory and finally, at the summit, the Arctic regions. To trace out the various effects of these climatic variations is a work of absorbing scientific interest, and of practical utility as well, since its results

enable the agriculturist to pronounce with confidence, from the natural products of any piece of untilled ground, to what kinds of crops it will be best fitted.

Mr. Cockerell has consented to read before the Scientific society of Colorado college, at its approaching meeting of the 30th inst., a paper embodying some of the results of his former work, in their relation to the survey of Pike's Peak which he has lately begun. He will point out ways in which anyone who is sufficiently interested may cooperate in this valuable research. The meeting will be held at Perkins hall, at 4:15 on Friday afternoon, and all are invited to attend.

Which Make Men Remember

By JACK LONDON

Fortune La Pearle crushed his way through the snow, sobbing, straining, cursing his luck. Alaska, Nome, the cards and the man who had felt his knife. The hot blood was freezing on his hands, and the scene yet bright in his eyes—the man clutching the table and sinking slowly to the floor; the rolling counters and the scattered dice; the swift shiver throughout the room; and the pause; the gamekeepers no longer calling; and the clatter of the chips dying away; the startled faces; the infinite silence of the instant; and then the great blood-roar and the tide of vengeance which lapped his heels and turned the town mad behind him.

"All hell's broke loose," he sneered, turning aside in the darkness and heading for the beach. Lights were flashing from open doors, and tent cabin and dance hall left their denizens upon the chase. The clamor of men and howling of dogs smote his ears and quickened his feet. He ran on and on. The sounds grew dim and the pursuit dissipated itself in vain rage and aimless groping. But a flitting shadow clung to him. Head thrust over shoulder he caught glimpses of it, now taking vague shape on an open expanse of snow, now merging into the deeper shadows of some darkened cabin or beach-listed craft.

Fortune La Pearle swore like a seaman, weakly, with the hint of tears that comes of exhaustion, and plunged deeper into the maze of heaped ice-bergs and prospect poles. He stumbled over taut hawsers and piles of old dunnage, tripped on crazy gut ropes and insidiously planted peas, and fell again and again upon frozen lumps and mounds of hoarded driftwood. At times, when he deemed he had drawn clear, his head dizzy with the pain, pounding of his heart and the suffocating intake of his breath, he slackened down, and ever the shadow leaped out of the gloom and forced him on in heart-breaking flight.

A swift intuition flashed upon him, leaving in its trail the cold chill of superstition. The persistence of the shadow he invested with his gambler's symbolism. Silent, inexorable, not to be shaken off, he took it as the fate which waited at the last turn when chips were cashed in and gains and losses counted up. Fortune La Pearle believed in those rare, illuminating moments, when the intelligence flung from it time and space, to rise naked through eternity and read the faces of life from the open book of chance. That this was such a moment he had no doubt, and when he turned into a drift and sped across the snow-covered tundra he was not startled because the shadow took upon it greater definiteness and drew in closer. Oppressed with his own impotence, he halted in the midst of the white waste and whirled about. His right hand, clutching from its mitten, and a revolver at his glistened in the pale light of the stars.

"Don't shoot. I haven't a gun."

The shadow had assumed tangible shape, and at the sound of his voice a trepidation affected Fortune La Pearle's knees, and his stomach was stricken with the qualms of a first relief.

Perhaps things fell out differently because Uri Bram had no gun that night when he sat on the hard benches of the El Dorado and saw murder done. To that fact also might be attributed the trip on the Long Trail which he took subsequently with a most unlikely comrade. But be it as it may, he repeated a second time, "Don't shoot. Can't you see I haven't a gun?"

"Then what the flaming hell did you take after me for?" demanded the gambler, lowering his revolver.

Uri Bram shrugged his shoulders. "It don't matter much anyhow. I want you to come with me."

"Where?"

"To my shack, over on the edge of the camp."

But Fortune La Pearle drove the heel of his moccasin into the snow and attested by his various deities to the madness of Uri Bram. "Who are you, he perorated, 'and what am I, that I should put my neck into the rope at your bidding?"

"I am Uri Bram," the other said simply, "and my shack is over there on the edge of the camp. I don't know who you are, but you've thrust the soul from a living man's body; there's the blood red on your sleeve, and like a second Cain, the hand of all mankind is against you, and there is no place you may lay your head. Now, I have a shack—"

He stopped, appalled, crushed by his great desolation, and Uri Bram seized the moment. He was not given to speech, this man, and that which followed was the longest in his life, save one long afterward in another place.

"That's why I told you about my shack. I can show you there so they'll never find you, and I've got grub in plenty. Elsewhere you can't get away. No dogs, no nothing, the sea closed. St. Michael the nearest post, runners over the portage to Anvik—not a chance in the world for you. Now forget all about you in a month or less, what of stampeding to York and what not, and you can lay the trail under their noses and they won't bother. I've got my own idea of justice. When I ran after you out of El Dorado and along the beach it wasn't to catch you or give you up. My idea is my own and that's not one of them."

He ceased as the murderer drew a prayer book from his pocket. With the aurora borealis glimmering yellow, he sat for hours in the same unblinking, unchanging position. At other times he lay in his campy undisturbed,

and when he awoke hands grasping the sides of his long-pont bitterness found sorted book Fortune La Pearle swore to him to the words he had spoken and had which Uri Bram never intended, and did not like the feel of it.

"Life's a skin game," he was fond of repeating, and on this one note he rang the changes. "I never had half a chance," he complained. "I was faked in my birth and flimflammed with my mother's milk. The dice were loaded when she tossed the box, and I was born to prove the loss. But that was no reason she should blame me for it, and look on me as a cold deck; but she did—aye she did. Why didn't she give me a show? Why didn't she die? Why did I take the stove and live like a hog to Nome? Why did I go to El Dorado? I was heading for Big Pete's, and only went for matches? Why didn't I have matches? Why did I want to smoke? Don't you see? All worked out, every bit of it, all parts fitting snug. Before I was born, like as not, I'll put the sack I never hoped to get on it before I was born. That's why. That's why John Randolph passed the word and his checks in it the same time. Damn him! It served him well right! Why didn't he keep his tongue between his teeth and give me a chance? He knew I was next to it was the face of one who commended much with himself, unused to seeking broke. Why didn't I hold my hand? Counsel from the world, the face of Oh, why? Why? Why?"

And Fortune La Pearle would roll upon the floor, vainly interrogating the scheme of things. At such outbreaks Uri said no word, gave no sign, save his gray eyes seemed to turn dark and muddy, as though from lack of interest. There was nothing in common between these two men, and this fact Fortune grasped sufficiently to wonder sometimes why Uri stood by him.

But the time of waiting came to an end. Even a community's blood lust cannot stand before its gold lust. The murder of John Randolph had already passed into the annals of the camp, and there it rested. Had the murderer appeared the men of Nome would certainly have stopped stampeding long enough to see justice done, whereas the whereabouts of Fortune La Pearle was no longer an insistent problem. There was gold in the creek beds and ruble leaches, and when the sea opened, the men with healthy shanks would sail away to where the good things of life were sold absurdly cheap.

So one night Fortune helped Uri Bram harness the dogs and lash the sled, and the train took the winter trail south on the ice. But it was not the cache and pile them on the floor all south; for they left the sea east from St. Michael's, crossed the divide, and struck the Yukon at Anvik, many hundreds of miles from its mouth. Then on, into the northeast, past Koyukuk, Tanana and Minook, till they rounded the Great Curve at Fort Yukon, crossed and recrossed the Arctic circle, and went a weary journey, and Fortune would have wondered why the man, whom he had not Uri told him, went with him had not Uri told him,

in fact, little attention was given to that he owned claims and had men working at Eagle. Early he on the edge of the line, a few miles further, the British flag waved over the barracks at Fort Cudahy. Then came Dawson, Pelly, the Five Fingers, Windy Arm, Caribou Crossing, Linderman, the Chilcot and Dyea.

On the morning after passing Eagle they rose early. This was their last camp, and they were now to part. Fortune's heart was light. There was a promise of spring in the land, and the days were growing longer. The way was passing into Canadian territory. Liberty was at hand, the sun was returning and each day saw him nearer to the Great Outside. The world was big, and he could once again paint his future in royal red. He whistled about the breakfast and hummed snatches of light song while Uri put the dogs in harness and packed up. But when all was ready, Fortune's feet itching to be off, Uri pulled an unused back-log to the fire and sat down.

"Ever hear of the Dead Horse trail?"

He glanced up meditatively and the aurora borealis shimmering yellow, he sat for hours in the same unblinking, unchanging position. At other times he lay in his campy undisturbed,

Sometimes there are meetings under circumstances which make men remember. Uri continued, speaking in a low voice and very slowly. "And I met a man under such circumstances on the Dead Horse trail. Prefiguring an outfit over the White Pass in '97 broke many a man's heart, for there was a world of reason when they gave that trail its name. The horses died like mosquitoes in the first frost, and from Skagway to Bennett they rotted in heaps. They died at the summit and they starved at the lakes; they fell off the trail, what there was of it, or they went through it; in the river they drowned under their loads, or were smashed to pieces against the boulders; they snapped their legs in the crevices and broke their back falling backward with their packs; in the sloughs they sank from sight or smothered in the slime, and they were disemboweled in the bogs where the cord-wood logs turned end up in the mud; men shot them, worked them to death, and when they were gone went back to the beach and looted more. Some did not bother to shoot them, stripping the saddles off and the shoes and leaving them where they fell. Their hearts turned to stone—these which did not break—and they became beasts, the men of Dead Horse trail."

"It was there I met a man with the heart of a Christ and the patience, and he was honest. When he rested at midday he took the packs from the horses so that they, too, might rest. He paid \$50 a hundredweight for their fodder, and more. He used his own bed to blanket them back when they rubbed raw. Other men let the saddles eat holes the size of water buckets. Other men, when the shoes gave out, let them wear their hoofs down to the bleeding stumps. He spent his last dollar for horseshoe nails. I know this because we slept in the one bed and ate from the one pot, and became blood brothers where men lost their grip of things and died blaspheming God. He was never too tired to ease a strap or tighten a cinch, and often there were tears in his eyes when he looked on all that waste of misery. At a passage in the rocks, where the boulders appeared hindlegged and stretched their forelegs upward like cats to clear the wall, the way was piled with carcasses where they had toppled back. And here he stood in the stench of hell with a cheery word and a hand on the rump at the right time, till the string passed by. And when bogged he blocked the trail till it was clear again; nor did the man live who crowded him at such time."

At the end of the trail a man who had killed 50 horses wanted to buy, but we looked at him and at our own mountain cayuses from eastern Oregon. Five thousand he offered, and we were broke, but we remembered the poison of the summit and the passage in the rocks, and the man who was my

brother spoke no word, but divided the cayuses into two bunches—his in the one and mine in the other—and he looked at me and we understood each other. So he drove mine to the one side and I drove his to the other, and we took with us our rifles and shot them to the last one, while the man who had killed 50 horses cursed us till his throat cracked. But that man, with whom I welded blood-brotherhood on the Dead Horse trail—

"Why, that man was John Randolph," Fortune, sneering the while, completed the climax for him.

Uri nodded and said, "I am glad you understand."

"I am ready," Fortune answered, the old weary bitterness strong in his face again. "Go ahead, but hurry."

Uri Bram rose to his feet.

"I have had faith in God all the days of my life. I believe he loves justice, I believe he is looking down upon me now, choosing between us. I believe he waits to work his will through my own right arm. And such is my belief, that we will take equal chance and let him speak his own judgment."

Fortune's heart leaped at the words. He did not know much concerning Uri's God, but he believed in chance, and chance had been coming his way ever since the night he ran down the beach and across the snow. "But there is only one gun," he objected.

"We will fire turn about," Uri replied, at the same time throwing out the cylinder of the other man's Colt and examining it.

"And the cards to decide! One hand of seven up!"

Fortune's blood was warming to the game and he drew the deck from his pocket as Uri nodded. Surely Chance would not desert him now! He thought of the returning sun as he cut for the deal, and he thrilled when he found the deal was his. He shuffled and dealt, and Uri cut him the jack of spades. They laid down their hands. Uri's was bare of trumps, while he held ace, deuce. The outside seemed very near to him as they stepped off the 50 paces.

"If God withholds his hand and you drop me, the dogs and outfit are yours. You'll find a bill of sale, already made out, in my pocket," Uri explained, facing the path of the bullet, straight and broad-breasted.

Fortune shook a vision of the sun shining on the ocean from his eyes and took aim. He was very careful. Twice he lowered as the spring breeze shook the pines. But the third time he dropped on one knee, gripped the revolver steadily in both hands, and fired. Uri whirled about, threw up his arms, swayed wildly for a moment, and sank into the snow. But Fortune knew he had fired too far to one side, else the man would not have whirled.

When Uri mastering the flesh and struggling to his feet, beckoned for the weapon, Fortune was minded to fire again. But he thrust the idea from him. Chance had been very good to him already, he felt, and if he tricked now he would have to pay for it afterward. No, he would play fair. Besides Uri was hard hit and could not possibly hold the heavy Colt long enough to draw a bead.

"And where is your God now?" he taunted, as he gave the wounded man the revolver.

And Uri answered: "God has not yet spoken. Prepare that he may speak."

Fortune faced him, but twisted his chest sideways in order to present less surface. Uri tormented about drunkenly, but waited, too, for the moment's calm between the catpaws. The revolver was very heavy, and he doubted, like Fortune, because of its weight. But he held it, arm extended, above his head, and then let it slowly drop forward and down. At the instant Fortune's left breast and the sight flashed into line with his eye he pulled the trigger. Fortune did not whirl, but lay San Francisco dimmed and faded, and as the sun-bright snow turned black and blacker he breathed his last malediction on the chance he had misplayed.

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ON THE SAFE SIDE.

He entered the meteorological office and said, in his jerky way:

"This 'ere's where you give out weather predictions, ain't it?"

The clerk nodded.

"Well," continued the old man, "I thought as how I would come up and give you some tips."

"Yes," said the clerk, politely.

"Yes, I've watched very carefully, and I find that ye ain't always right."

"No; we sometimes make mistakes."

"Course you do. We all do sometimes. Now, I was thinkin' as how a line that used to be on the auction handbills down in our county might be fast-true on your weather predictions, and save you a lot of explainin'."

"What was the line?"

"Wind an' weather permittin'."

He went down without waiting to say good bye.—(Exchange.)

THE MAKING OF A MINING ENGINEER

BOSTON, Oct. 21, 1903.—The geography of this planet, kindly as it has proved, in its rough and ready fashion, to those who have due fortunes out of its hidden stores of metals and minerals, was not in any way laid out for the special accommodation of such young men as wish to study the theory and science of mining engineering. The valuable elements to be mined are scattered haphazard over wide, desolate regions, while the centers of population, and correspondingly, the centers of education, cluster together without reference to the structure of the earth under them. In other words, the young and aspiring mining engineer who wants to place himself in actual contact with real mines finds himself often at a distance from his theory and science—and vice versa.

The modern department of mining engineering at a big up-to-date technological school in the east—where we have mining science but practically no mining—talking about—presents, therefore, some queer incongruities. Here in Boston at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the institute for who has in charge the mining engineering courses approaches you, your preconceived idea of what professors of science should look like retreats in a hazy haze. The individual expression of thought, the even, methodical voice, but his hands indicate the continual handling of heavy tools and grimy things generally; and though he takes his seat in a patent revolving office chair, before a very businesslike desk, he still retains his complete uniform of practical but unacademic blue serge. The three "R's" of every kind of engineering whatever—in other words, the preliminary base from which to study it, must comprise chemistry, physics and mathematics. As the professor in the unprofessional blue overalls would tell you, "everything in engineering from a crowbar up begins with ends and is manipulated in these three things."

Most of this work, however, goes on in the "summer school," during the long vacation, and extends, sometimes much further than New England. At this time parties are made up for longer courses, which consist usually in tours through a group of important and interesting mines. On arriving at a point of observation one student is given the task of making a complete study of the mining system, another considers the ventilating, a third the stratification of the surrounding country, and so on. Last year the entire squad found itself out under the Atlantic ocean, one and a half miles from the shore line, when it was visiting the new coal districts in Nova Scotia where the loams are tunneled clear out under the sea, and the Institute's young engineers have often been a mile into the earth in Pennsylvania. To them, also, and this perhaps the most aesthetic side of mining engineering—the beautiful petrifactions of ferns that grew ages and ages ago are almost as familiar as the modern flowers.

Finally, in connection with all this other work, both at home and in the field, comes the rather stiff problem of throwing out the whole mass of information and experience from previous years, and so thoroughly as finally to reduce it to the form of a written thesis. When that and all the accompanying work is done the student is supposed, not indeed as yet a completely trained man, but in time, to be able adequately to fill the position of assayer, surveyor, or superintendent of power, to make intelligent reports on mines, and to know enough to decide on the best methods for working them; in a word, he is a mining engineer and no longer a student. Nor should he become the kind of mining engineer of whom they used to tell a famous story out west touching the experience of a young eastern college graduate who had a dialogue with a rough-and-ready western mine owner.

"But that isn't gold," said the graduate, looking at a precious sample of ore, "that's iron pyrites."

"You don't say?" said the mine owner, suppressing an obstinate smile. "Well, don't give it away to those fellows at Washington, for I've been selling it right along to them as gold."

In the future we can hardly expect such good stories as this one on the student of mining engineering, for although the mines and the mining colleges are unfortunately so very far apart, the two extremities of the profession—the science and the practice—have been brought very nearly and securely together.

TWO-YEAR-OLD GIRL RESCUES A PLAYMATE.

The youngest life-saver in the world is undoubtedly a little Italian girl, Modesta Calloni, at Santa Lucia di Medesano.

Modesta is only 2½ years old, but has nevertheless saved an older playmate from drowning.

The two little girls—the elder being 3 years—were playing with a toy boat at the reservoir of the town, when the elder girl suddenly fell into the water, which was more than six feet deep.

Throwing herself down on the ground and creeping to the water's edge, little Modesta succeeded in getting hold of the clothes of her drowning friend, and, calling loudly for help, she held her above water for over 20 minutes, until help came.

ECHOES HELP HARBOR PILOTS.

In getting around in New York harbor during heavy weather the pilots, according to one of them, who tells it without smiling, get continual assistance from the echoes returned to the whistle by the islands or buildings and walls at a little distance. The structures along our broken-up harbor are readable in their retorts if the ear is trained. The response from buildings on the Battery and from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City are, among others, absolutely to be depended upon.

FOLK ASPIRES TO BE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 21.—Joseph W. Folke, president of the Missouri State Bar, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor to one of the state's political meetings ever held in the city. Excursion trains from every part of northern Missouri brought in large crowds.

In other words the process starts with copper almost pure, but not quite, and ends with chemically pure copper—very valuable for electrical purposes—and with a fine residue of silver and

Great Oil and Gas Wells of the Bartlesville Section

(By a Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Bartlesville, I. T., Oct. 15.—The Bartlesville oil field, the richest and newest section of the oil fields of Kansas and Indian Territory, has 80 producing oil wells, according to the official report of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company and the Cudahy Oil company on October 1.

Since that date a number of new oil wells, probably 10 in all, have been brought in, so that there are today 90 producing oil wells in this section. Drilling operations are being carried on as speedily as possible, and by the time the new four-inch pipe line of the Indian Territory Illuminating company is completed, which will be within 40 days, there will be fully 100 wells in the Bartlesville field ready to turn their product into the line.

Large Area.

Everything is new in the Bartlesville field. And in that field is included all that section of country roughly embraced by the Osage and the Cherokee nations, a scope of territory 50 miles from north to south and 150 east and west, a section wonderful in the richness and variety of natural resources. Here in this scope of country is included what is admitted at this time to be the most prolific fields of the entire Kansas oil belt, here exist the largest wells that have been opened in the belt; here is found the highest grade of oil in the field, three facts that stand forth and give to Bartlesville a pre-eminence possessed by no other section of this great and wonderful belt. And these statements are not made inadvisably, but are the result of close observation and investigation extending over eight weeks spent in the oil fields.

The geological formation, the necessary depth, the grade of the oil, these are considerations that make the Bartlesville oil the most sought after product in the entire field. And it is the most prized oil to be had today in any field west of the Mississippi and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the high grade product of the Pennsylvania field.

In a Good Spot.

But as to the location of this oil find. Take a good map of Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory and put your finger on the 96th meridian; follow it from the Kansas state line south until it crosses the northern boundary of the Creek nation and within half a mile of this line you have the proved oil belt of the Bartlesville field. The belt as demonstrated by actual production is 58 miles long from the Kansas line on the north to the Creek nation line on the south. The prospectors have proceeded with caution in their work and have clung tenaciously to a north and south line in carrying forward their development work; so that at the present time the proved oil field of Indian and Oklahoma territories lies within half a mile on each side of the 96th meridian.

Undoubtedly the oil belt is much wider than this; but operations in the past have been conducted with a cautiousness which has held back the field. Leases can be had readily at the present time from the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company, which has the entire Osage nation, comprising 1,800,000 acres, under lease. This company has divided the land along the east side of the nation into three tiers of "lots" as they are called. Each lot is half a mile north and south and from three to four miles east and west, so that there are 118 lots between the south Kansas line and the south boundary of the Osage nation in each of the three tiers. The first tier of lots along the 96th meridian can be had for \$3 an acre, the second tier at \$2 an acre and the third at \$1 an acre. Beyond these and to the west is a vast expanse embracing many hundred thousand acres which is open to leasing but on which no price has been set.

East of the 96th meridian lies the Cherokee nation and the lands of the five civilized tribes. The government is just allotting these lands to the civilized Indians, and until the deeds are approved by the government there will be a little delay in securing working leases in perfect title. However, as the last land filed on was September 30, it is now merely a matter of settling the allotments according to the dates of filing when deeds will be issued to the Indians who will in turn proceed to lease according to law to the white men. Within a few weeks everything will be on in full force in the Bartlesville section, and the interest and excitement will continue to grow as the government approves of the filings of the Indians. It may be explained at this point that the government permits every Indian, man, woman and child, to file on 160 acres of land within the Indian Territory. After these filings are made, the government looks them over and issues deeds to the earliest filer. The Indians are beginning to receive their deeds from the government and are in turn leasing their grounds to the white man in short order.

A Bit of History.

The history of oil in the territories runs back to 1895 when William Johnston, F. M. Overles, George B. Keller, D. W. Lipe, C. C. Lipe, Robert B. Ross, Jesse Cochran, W. B. Carey and others, 13 in all, took up 208,000 acres of land comprising 325½ square miles of territory in the Cherokee nation, under the law allowing one citizen to lease one mile square. This ground was subsequently sub-let to the Cudahy Oil company of Chicago, which concern entered the field in February, 1896, and sank its first test well on the banks of the Caney river, just north of the old town of Bartlesville. The experiment was a decided success, as it resulted in opening a well which yielded 50 barrels a day and opened a new oil field 125 miles south to that of the Kansas field. But in 1898 what was known as the Curtis act was passed by congress annulling the old tribal laws of the five civilized nations under which the leases had been granted. Consequently the Cudahy company proceeded with caution for a few months and then practically abandoned the field. Therefore, what promised to become a good oil field was nipped in the bud and everything lay quiescent until the summer of 1902.

Got a Big Lease.

About the time that the Cudahy company was beginning its operations in the Cherokee nation some citizens of Bartlesville obtained a lease on the entire Osage nation, comprising 1,800,000 acres in all, and formed the Phoenix Oil company. Later this concern sub-let a tract 6½ miles to the Osage Oil company which was incorporated in the summer of 1896. A test well was put down 2½ miles north of the present town of Bartlesville, which marked the removal of the base of operations into the Osage nation, and here as well as on the other side of the dividing meridian line, oil was found and in paying quantities, and since that time 11 holes have been drilled in and of the 11 in all only one has been dry.

The next work to be done was by the Alameda Oil company of St. Louis and elsewhere which entered the field and commenced operations on block 40, four miles south of the eight wells of the Phoenix company, the result of which was startling. The Alameda company brought in its first well August 1, 1902, with a production of 350 barrels a day. This touched off the excitement again, particularly in view of the fact that the Alameda company opened the oil sand drilling with a five-inch bit, so that when the five-inch casing was inserted the rush that it was both impossible and unnecessary to insert the customary tubing, and for 14 months the oil has been flowing steadily upward through nothing but a five-inch casing and is making 50 barrels a day or better at this time. The company has opened eight wells in all, five of which are flowing naturally and three pumping.

A Good Flower.

The next effort of the Cudahy company was in the spring of the present year when the Johnson No. 2 was sunk near the first well and proved to be a good flower. It is now averaging 25 barrels a day every day of the month and is one of the steadiest wells in the field. In view of the money which the Cudahy company had expended on its leases in 1896 and the attempt that had been made in good faith to develop the ground, the United States government approved a lease on what is known as section 12 in the Cherokee nation on which the town of Bartlesville was located, the Cudahys being given the oil rights under the town. However, the company has confined its operations entirely to the open land on the west side of the town and has drilled 18 producing wells, all of which are making a good production. In addition, three drilling rigs are kept in constant operation proving up the territory. The production of the Cudahys is easily 1,000 barrels a day out of the 15 wells as several of them are making better than 100 barrels every 24 hours. Of course, no absolute report can be made until the wells are connected with the pipe line of the Indian Territory Illuminating company, which is building a four-inch line from the southern terminus of the Standard line at Caney, Kansas, to the center of the Bartlesville field. This line will be completed in 40 days' time when a decided boom will be launched in this promising field.

An Inspiring Sight.

One of the inspiring sights to the visitor first going to Bartlesville is to see a row of a dozen or more derricks strung along the west side of the railroad track all of which mark the site of oil wells that are earning for their owner anywhere from \$25 to \$100 a day apiece. That is making money; but it is just the way the money is being made in the Kansas-Indian Territory oil fields. The operations of the Cudahy company are the largest and in fact the only operations that are being conducted in the Cherokee nation east of the 96th meridian for the reason cited above in relation to titles. However, the government is issuing deeds to the Indians as fast as this can be properly done and the Indians in turn are leasing to the white man.

After this general statement of the field, one may ask what are the dimensions of the proved oil trends? The Cudahy company has opened up one of the best if not the best oil pool south of the Kansas line. In discussing the Bartlesville field it is necessary to constantly hold in mind the fact that at present the 96th meridian marks an arbitrary boundary between the Osage country on the west and the Cherokee country on the east of this line still in control of the government. When the operations of the Cudahys are recited, the whole story of the Cherokee country has been told; but coming into the Osage territory is another tale. The entire Osage nation is now under lease to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company for 10 years from 1896.

In this vast domain comprising 1,800,000 acres, oil has been found all along the eastern boundary of the Osage nation for a distance of 58 miles, from north to south. The east and west dimensions are being altered all most every day by the new wells being brought in. At the present time the most westerly well in the Osage nation is on lot 232, nine miles west of where the 96th meridian intersects the Kansas state line and immediately south of Jonesborough, Kansas. A well or two is being drilled at Pawhuska, 20 miles west of Bartlesville, and the outcome of this development work will be followed with interest as it will tend in a measure to open up an entirely new section of country. If the well comes in strong, there will be a rush to the new field, but if it is a dry hole it will hardly stop development work as the Pawhuska section is in direct line with the Chautauqua trend in southern Kansas.

Important Wells.

The most important development of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is on lot 32 where they have opened nine wells. On lot 33 Messrs. Kinser and some contractors for the

M. K. & T. railway have brought in three wells and are about to bring in a fourth, the flow ranging from 25 to 40 barrels a day. On lot 34, under lease to the same parties, nothing has been done. On lot 35, Messrs. Kinsely, Wallace and Miles of Kansas City are busy at work drilling but have not brought in anything. On lot 36, Messrs. A. P. McBride of the Consolidated Manufacturing, Gas & Oil company of Independence and C. M. Patton of the Citizens Gas company of Coffeyville with others have developed two big gas wells and have just brought in a good oil well that will average 25 barrels a day. The gas wells run from 8,000 to 10,000 cubic feet a day. These wells are located about two and a half miles southwest of the town of Bartlesville and supply the gas for that city and its growing manufactures.

On lot 37, Messrs. Kinsely, Wallace & Miles have opened three oil wells which will run from 50 to 60 barrels a day. On lot 38, J. J. Curl of Bartlesville has opened two wells that will run 40 barrels a day. On lot 39, the Sand Fork Oil company has two oil wells and is drilling a third. On lot 40, the Alameda Oil company, J. J. Curl manager, has opened eight wells, five of which are flowing and three pumping wells. The former are averaging from 40 to 75 barrels a day and the latter 20 barrels, making a daily production of 365 barrels. The first well was brought in August 1, 1902, with a flow of 350 barrels a day through a five-inch casing and it was this well which revived all the interest in the Bartlesville section and started the boom which is now in progress throughout Indian and Oklahoma territories. This well was located four miles south in that section and was distinctively "wildcatting," and the results obtained were all the more gratifying in face of the fact that the company's first well on lot 38 was a dry hole. Following the big well on lot 40, the Alameda went back to 38 and drilled in another dry hole last November; then went 1,000 feet north on the same block and sank a third well, opening up 4,000 cubic feet of gas. This well is now making 40 barrels a day. This well has been brought in a number of good wells on lot 40, and its operations are among the most important in the Bartlesville field. It is a close corporation.

Other Finds.

On lot 41, the Illinois Osage Oil company has brought in one well yielding 15 barrels. On lot 42, Carter Bros., of Ohio, have brought in two small wells and two dry holes. On lot 43, the Colonial Oil & Gas company has brought in two oil wells, one gas well and has a fourth going down. On lot 44, Messrs. Skelton and Moore and Scrivener have five good wells. On lot 45, nothing has been done. On lots 46 and 47, the British Oil company has just commenced drilling. On lot 48, Judge Biddison of Pawnee and Attorney Perkins of Coffeyville have one 20-barrel well. On lot 49, T. Barnsdale of Pittsburg and J. S. Glenn of Parkersburg, W. Va., have one well which is yielding 25 barrels. On lot 50, G. F. Getty of Minneapolis has just started a well. On lot 51, F. E. Weir & Co. of Kansas City have two 25-barrel wells. On lot 52, Senator Myron Mattson of Bradford, Pa., has one well down. On lot 53, Senator Mattson has a dry hole. Lots 54 and 55 are leased to Senator A. F. Fancher of New York but nothing is being done. On lot 56, Messrs. Brown and Wiles of New York are doing development work but have not brought in any well. Lot 57 is idle. On lot 58, P. D. McConnell is drilling. Then nothing is being done until lot 66 is reached, where Eugene Blaze, of Perry, Oklahoma, will commence operations soon. Then nothing is being done until lot 91 is reached where Messrs. Guffy and Galey are operating upon a large scale. This concern has leased a tract 12 by 15 miles on which five wells have been brought in, while four rigs are being kept at work all the time. Below the Guffy and Galey holdings the Hartford company is operating down to the Creek line.

The other development work being done in the Osage nation under lease from the Indian Territory Illuminating company is upon lot 232, by Senator A. F. Fancher, who has brought in one well, and on lot 233, where Messrs. Barnsdale and Glenn have brought in three wells and have a fourth one about to come in. This development work is up against the Kansas line south of Jonesborough. The Indian Territory company is officiated by H. V. Foster of New York, president; D. E. Frost, secretary and treasurer, and M. F. Stillwell, manager.

Immature Market.

By the above it will be seen that there is a great deal more development work in progress and being accomplished than is generally supposed. All of the above is in the Osage nation where leases are to be had at the present time with perfect title. In the Cherokee nation the development is not so far along and is confined to what the Cudahy company has done. This concern has 18 wells already and is drilling as fast as possible with three standard rigs in the field.

Work has been hampered somewhat in the Bartlesville section through lack of a market, but this will be speedily corrected as the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is engaged at the present time running a four-inch steel pipe line from the Kansas line about two miles west of Caney to lot 32 near Bartlesville. This line will cost with laterals \$750,000 and will be completed in 40 days when an immediate market will be furnished, as the Indian Territory company's line will be connected immediately with the Standard's six-inch pipe line which runs to Caney. Later, the Standard will continue its six-inch line down to Bartlesville, and in line with the four-inch and six-inch lines will be used, as the Bartlesville field will unquestionably have enough oil to need the two lines.

Gas Fields.

The gas resources of Bartlesville are still in their infancy, although enough development has been done to indicate

that one of the greatest deposits of natural gas in the entire Kansas-Indian Territory oil and gas belt lies immediately adjacent to Bartlesville. The first gas well was opened on lot 36 and yielded 10,000 cubic feet a day. A second well yielding between 8,000 and 9,000 cubic feet a day was opened later, and each succeeding well sunk in the vicinity of the above wells brings in gas, so that it is safe to say that a field six miles square has been opened with a yield of 50,000 cubic feet a day. The static pressure of the gas is in well No. 1 on lot 37, where the gauge shows 500 pounds to the square inch.

The static pressure of the Bartlesville gas wells is 500 pounds to the square inch, being the greatest pressure in the entire belt. This is a most important point as it is of great value in indicating the volume of the flow and the amount of the gas deposit. The largest gas well is on lot 37, which yields 9,648 cubic feet a day, according to the official gauge. The next largest is No. 2 on lot 35 which yields 8,980 cubic feet, and the third, No. 1 on lot 36, which yields 8,000 cubic feet. These measurements are official and mean much more than the haphazard estimates on the wells in other portions of the belt. The Bartlesville gas field extends in reality from the Kansas line down to the Creek line, a distance of 58 miles, although the developed field is close to Bartlesville.

Industries at Bartlesville.

The Bartlesville Gas & Oil company is capitalized at \$300,000 and gets its gas from the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company from its Osage fields. The gas sand is opened at about 1,300 feet, being the greatest depth at which gas is found in the entire oil and gas belt. This is an important consideration as it has much to do with the permanency of the deposit. The Bartlesville Vitrified Brick company is an important industry that is using the gas of this section and is turning out 50,000 common brick a day. The company is figuring on installing a number of down-draught kilns for vitrified brick and later machinery for pressed brick. The American Well & Prospecting company is installing a plant at Bartlesville to manufacture oil well supplies and is building up a good trade. The National Supply company, the Oil Well Supply company, the Crystal Oil company and the glass factory which has just been secured are the leading industries of Bartlesville. The town has a population of 2,500 souls, a good city government, council and municipal officers, and is growing at a rate that is truly remarkable.

Geology.

The geological formation of the Bartlesville section is the same as elsewhere throughout the Kansas field, being an intermixture of limestones and shales with the gas and oil sands in the shales. The Osage lime is found in this field at a depth of 900 feet, which makes it 200 feet below tide water as the elevation of Bartlesville is but 700 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. This formation outcrops at Caney and Oswego, 60 miles east. Below the Osage lime comes the Cherokee shale, so named because it outcrops in the Cherokee nation and is a distinguishing feature of the country south of the Kansas line. The Cherokee shale is about 500 feet thick and carries the oil and gas sands. There are three oil sands in the Bartlesville field, one of which only is pay. The first is found at 930 feet, the second at 1,100 feet, and the third at 1,335 to 1,350 feet. It is the latter that is so richly productive in the Bartlesville field. What has been called a fourth sand has been opened on lot 44 at 1,600 feet but it is in reality the third sand and the greater depth is accounted for by the fact that the well on lot 44 was sunk on top of a hill 250 feet above the surrounding country. The oil sand which yields in the Bartlesville field is from 5 feet to 125 feet thick with an average thickness of 25 to 40 feet. The shallowest wells are up against the Kansas line where on block 233 they get oil at 1,050 feet, and the bottom of the pay sand at 1,059 feet, and as one proceeds southward the depth of the wells increases until a few miles above the Creek line when the formation begins to tip up again. This makes an important consideration for the Bartlesville field as the underground formation is apparently one vast basin the deepest part of which is about five or six miles south of Bartlesville. The oil seems to have collected in great abundance in this basin, which accounts for the greater flow of the Bartlesville wells over those of any other section. The Bartlesville field is conceded to be the most promising field of the entire series according to the development work done up to this time. What future development work will bring forth cannot be predicted although a very bright future is before the entire Kansas-Indian Territory and Oklahoma territory oil and gas fields.

The Bonnie Girl work is progressing in good shape. The Baker road has been put into splendid condition, the grading for the flume is done, and a force of men are working on the trench for the pipe line. A force of 12 carpenters commenced work this morning on the boarding and bunk houses. In last week's Miner we stated that a deal was under way for the May Day mine and are now glad to be able to state that the contract has been made. This property is now in the hands of first-class mining men, D. R. Miller, of Creede, figures as the buyer, but A. E. Reynolds, C. E. McConnell and others are interested with him. The entire work on the Bonnie Girl property has been transferred to this mine and more added. Supt. Beach is grading for a shaft and ore houses and other buildings will be put up as soon as possible. A whim will be used for hoisting until water is reached. The car of first-class ore shipped last week gave returns of over \$300 per ton.

LA PLATA MINES FORGING AHEAD

DEVELOPMENT IS BEING PUSHED ON MANY PROPERTIES AND SHIPMENTS ARE REGULARLY MADE.

Geo. Brown has completed the annual work on four claims on Lewis Mountain.

Messrs. Bacon, Banks, and Hunt are doing considerable work on their placer above town.

The lessees on the Cumberland are working a good force and are sacking some fine ore.

T. A. Orr is working an assessment on a claim near the North Star mine on East Manos.

J. D. Patterson is busily engaged on the assessments on his group of contact claims in Baldy gulch.

Senator Copp this week disposed of a group of claims lying in the immediate vicinity of the May Day.

Geo. Dotson & Co., are pushing work on the Kennebec mine and will soon have another shipment ready for the smelter.

Miller is working three men on the Villa Ray group in Neptune gulch and is putting up a blacksmith shop and shaft house.

There is talk that the owners of the Buffalo claim at Oro Fino will erect a hoisting plant and do a large amount of development this winter.

The Boren Gulch Mining Co., is running two drifts which are looking fine. J. E. Tiffany has just completed patent surveys on ten claims for this company.

Brown Bros. are taking out a car of silver-lead ore from their claim at the head of Bedrock gulch. They have a four-foot vein with three feet of mineral, which has given returns of \$100 per ton.

A shaft is being sunk near the junction of the Bulldozer and Amethyst claims, under the supervision of Geo. C. Franklin, who, it is very evident, intends to make a mine of this much abused property.

He expects will commence work on the Comstock mine in a short time. This is good news, for we are satisfied that a very little work will make a big shipper of rich ore.

S. E. Herr visited the Manor Mining & Milling company's properties on the West Manos last Sunday and left for the Bonanza contract to run on the tunnel that they are running to cut the contact. Work will be commenced in a few days and pushed by three shifts.

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SHIPMENTS SENT OUT BY C. C. ENTERPRISE CO.

A Carload per Day Is Going Out From Leases on the Deadwood and Trachyte Claims--Good Showing on Gregory of the Elkton.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 27.—The Cripple Creek Enterprise company is now shipping a carload of ore per day from its lease on the Deadwood and Trachyte claims. Last week six carloads were shipped with five more to be shipped this week. The ore is being broken in the fourth and fifth levels of both properties and all of it is hauled through the Deadwood shaft.

The same company, working under the lease on the Gregory of the Elkton, has covered three veins in this city, extending towards the north, south and west at a depth of 200 feet, but concluded to sink to a depth of 500 feet, to which they are now proceeding with all possible speed.

The ore in two of the drifts returned pay, but it was deemed advisable to go deeper as the ore found showed better values in the bottom of the drifts than in the upper part.

The shaft is being sunk with concrete drills, but the company has not yet determined upon the depth of the shaft. It is obtained and it will depend largely on the formation and conditions found. A station will be set at a depth of 250 feet and another one at the 500-foot point.

Good Showing on Gregory.

Lessee Bannigan and others operating the Gregory of the Elkton property have a very good showing to the present. During the month of September the lessees shipped out 11 cars of ore and the output this month will

be much larger as they were more or less handicapped during the early part of September by having just resumed work, and it is not unlikely that October will nearly double the production of September.

The lessees are working a machine drill between the second and third levels in a drift where they are following a vein from 6 to 18 inches in width which so far has given very good returns. The ore that is being shipped, however, is broken from the third level to the surface, which practically eliminates their loss.

Doctor-Jack Pot.

At the present time there are 10 sets of lessees operating on the Doctor-Jack Pot Consolidated property that are shipping out ore. The grade varies from one level to another. Besides the lessees who are working on dead wood, most of these will re-enter the shipping list again.

This property is being operated under a lease which is in better condition at this time than it has been for some time past. Both the company and lessees are realizing good profits from the shipments made.

Golden Cycle.

There are now employed 100 men in two shifts on the Golden Cycle property who are producing on an average 100 tons of ore per day, with an average value of \$25 to the ton. The ore is being mined in drifts extending from 20 to 300 feet from the main shaft and from the fourth to the sixth level.

WILL ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES Burns Says Western League and American Association Will Settle Troubles.

A board of arbitration has been appointed to settle the matters in dispute between the Western League and the American Association.

This announcement was made by Thos. F. Burns, upon his return from St. Louis yesterday. Together with D. C. Packard, of Denver, he attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Baseball Clubs.

Limit of \$24,000.

Another announcement made by Mr. Burns was regarding salaries. The limit for leagues in Class A has been reduced to \$24,000.

Relative to the contention between the Western League and the American Association the following statement was given out by Mr. Burns:

"The following statement of the conditions existing in Milwaukee and Kansas City, owing to each organization having clubs therein, was agreed to by the Western League and the American Association at the St. Louis meeting:

"That the whole matter be left to arbitration, the decision of the arbitration board to be final and complied with absolutely by the clubs involved."

"The questions to be decided by the arbitration board to be as follows: Whether the American Association or the Western League shall withdraw from one or both cities in dispute and the amount of the damage for property rights, etc., to be paid to the retiring

organization in the event either of the leagues is asked to withdraw from both cities.

Belongs to Steel Trust.

The two organizations have selected Mr. Howard J. Griffiths of Jersey City, an attorney of the Steel trust and partner of the Jersey City baseball club, as umpire and head of the arbitration board. The Western League has selected Mr. J. J. Brannan, owner of the Columbus club of the American Association, believing him to be a thoroughly honorable and just man, absolutely fair and having a better knowledge of the situation than any disinterested party.

The Western League would have been willing to leave the entire matter to him alone, but he declined to act without others being associated with him on the board. The American Association will select a third member of the board at its meeting soon to be held.

"Another condition of the entire settlement was that the Western League should continue in place, thus giving it all that it could get."

"Should the decision of the arbitration board be in favor of the Western League's withdrawing from both Kansas City and Milwaukee, other cities will be selected, leaving only the Western eight club league, and making a more compact and complete circuit than at present."

"The release of this morning settled the case."

These arrests were the result of an investigation of the city books by Gustave Krause, an expert accountant of Colorado Springs, employed for that purpose. Mr. Krause returned to Colorado Springs several days ago and was expected to attend the trial today, but a telephone message from his wife advised him that only his wife was coming. This is said to be attributed to the hard work he has been doing on the books and to the adverse criticism which has been made against him in this city.

Several weeks ago Mr. Smith was given a preliminary hearing before Justice McCall on the charge of forging the name of Mayor Brown to a liquor license. In this case he was found not guilty by the court. The warrant charging him with embezzlement was served on him the same evening of his former discharge.

Settlement of the case.

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NOVEL PLAN IS ADOPED

By Y. M. C. A. to Raise Money for Debt.

ELECTION AND BANQUET

OVER \$10,000 RECEIVED IN SUBSCRIPTIONS DURING YEAR-INTERESTING REPORTS AT ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual election of directors was held at the Young Men's Christian Association system last evening, and was followed by a banquet in the evening. The banquet was presided over by Clarence P. Dodge. A number of speeches were made and a series of interesting reports on the progress of the association work were read by those in charge of the various departments.

The following were elected directors for the term ending in 1908: J. P. Burby, H. Barnes, Edgar T. Ensign, H. C. Morse, E. S. Parsons, Jark Skinner and W. W. Williamson; for term ending 1909, C. P. Bennett, W. N. Burgess, W. Spiller, E. Simmons and Warren Woods; for term ending 1910, E. A. Colburn, Clarence P. Dodge, O. K. Herliway, William Lennox, Henry McAlister, Jr., President William F. Slocum and A. G. Sharp.

The directors will hold a meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. building to elect officers.

An Amendment.

At the meeting last night an amendment to the constitution was offered by W. W. Williamson, that the association year begin on July 1 instead of October 1 to give the new officers an opportunity to appoint committees and prepare for the winter work. The amendment was accepted.

Among the reports submitted were the following: Young Men's congress, Melville Clowthorpe; strangers, G. Collins; invitation committee, Charles Chapman; men's meetings, John Pennington; boys' department, L. L. Radford; physical department, Mark A. Skinner; membership, W. W. Williamson; financial, W. W. Williamson; general secretary, W. H. Day.

Speeches were made by Walter Scott, who made the address of the evening, Clarence P. Dodge, who presided, and B. F. Scribner, formerly an active worker in the local association who is now a resident of Pueblo.

Supper and Finances.

The banquet consisted of a chicken pie supper served by the members of the women's auxiliary. Mrs. Williamson being in charge.

The report of the financial committee showed that \$16,584 had been received on subscriptions during the year, \$2,448 had been received for the sale of bonds, \$30,000; note in the bank, \$5,000.

The following had been paid out: On building contract, \$4,743; for physical apparatus, \$570; to superintendent of building, \$1,451; interest, \$1,109; insurance, \$335; light, \$218; coal, \$273; cash on hand, October 1, \$1,314.

One of the features of the meeting last night was the launching of a "drive" to pay off the indebtedness on the building. Subscriptions will be solicited, the subscribers paying \$1.00 each day for a certain period towards the fund.

William L. Elkins' CRITICAL CONDITION

HOPE FOR RECOVERY OF PHILADELPHIA FINANCIER HAS ALMOST BEEN ABANDONED BY MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The condition of William L. Elkins, the financier, is tonight considered critical. Hope for recovery has almost been abandoned by the family.

The following statement was given tonight at the home of Mr. Elkins: "Owing to a widely circulated report that an amputation was necessary in William Elkins' case, his wife, Mrs. Elkins, has taken place in the hospital, which has produced heart weakening and the complications."

SPOTS ARE ON THE SUN

PROF. LOUD COMMENTS ON AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY MADE BY YOUNG ASTRONOMER OF DENVER.

There are spots on the sun, and if they are as large as claimed you may see them by looking through a bit of smoked glass.

So get busy, you who are interested in things astronomical, for it is a sight worth seeing—these spots on the sun.

According to Prof. Loud of Colorado college, the periods of sun spots occur about every 11 years, although recently there were spots on the sun, and now others have been discovered.

Discovered by Boy.

Hubert S. Howe, the 15-year-old son of Prof. Herbert A. Howe, professor of astronomy in Denver university, has made the discovery of the new spots on the surface of the sun. There is nothing unusual in the discovery, for if younger or later someone else will have found them, but it is interesting fact in astronomy by so young a boy. The fact that he should make the discovery before any of the leading astronomers of the country, his father included, is astonishing to say the least.

The young man has been heretofore in the preparatory department of the university, but because of his interest in the work he has been allowed to make original investigations. The discovery was made at noon yesterday, and it is probable that he is one of the youngest observers who are watching the heavens.

Influence Upon Needle.

An interesting fact in relation to the phenomena of sun spots is the fact that the maximum disturbances of the magnetic needle occur simultaneously with the maximum number of sun spots.

It was also determined at the time of the disaster at Martinique, that there was the same agitation of the needle, thus connecting the phenomena of the sun with the phenomena of the earth. Through these illustrations it can be seen that the sun spots are a result of volcanic action, and that the sun, the same effect is not produced as on the earth.

The sun spot, however, does not appear during this volcanic upheaval, not until the gases have subsided and have sunk again into the sun's surface. The

dark spots are merely the result of convection with the rest of the sun's surface. The sun spots are thought by some astronomers to be an effect upon the condition of the weather, but this has not been fully proven, as yet.

TRAINS ROBBED BY LA JUNTA FARMERS

THEY PLEADED GUILTY AND WERE SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR TERMS OF FROM 4 TO 20 YEARS.

Denver, Oct. 27.—A special to the Republican from La Junta, Colo., says that Jackson and Ed Solomon, farmers living four miles south of La Junta, charged with robbing freight trains of the Santa Fe road by breaking into the cars and throwing off goods from running trains.

The two men were arraigned in the district court this afternoon, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the penitentiary this evening. Jackson Solomon for from 12 to 20 years and Ed Solomon from four to eight years.

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SANTA FE SPENDS MILLIONS TO CUT OFF HALF A MILE

THE NEW LINE WILL START AT BELIN, 20 MILES SOUTH OF ALBUQUERQUE, AND RUN EAST TO TOLSON, TEXAS.

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New Games

A FREE game inside each package of

Lion Coffee

60 different games.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CORBETT

GIVEN DECISION OVER HUGHEY MURPHY OF NEW YORK IN ELEVENTH ROUND—REFUSED KNOCK-OUT.

Boston, Oct. 27.—For 10 rounds and a minute and a half in the 11th, Hughey Murphy of New York, stood up against Young Corbett tonight, putting up a clever defense and landing many blows on the featherweight champion. Then came three blows in quick succession and although Murphy came up before the count he was "groggy" and Corbett refused to continue the fighting and was awarded the decision.

Through Murphy's coaches evading many of Corbett's punches, landed frequently, his punches had but little weight behind them and Corbett scarcely noticed them.

Through the first five or six rounds there was practically no difference in the skill displayed by the competitors. In the 10th round Murphy had the better of it.

In the 11th round Corbett started in to get the decision and rushed the battle from the start. At the end of a minute he landed a solar plexus blow on Murphy and followed it up with a left on the chin, sending the New Yorker to the floor until the referee counted nine. Murphy arose to continue the battle but was too groggy. Corbett landed another left on the chin. Murphy went down the ropes and lay there for another count of nine. He got up before being counted out, but Corbett, noting his condition, refused to continue the fighting, and the decision was given to the Denver man.

Murphy then fell his length on the floor and Corbett picked him up and carried him to his corner.

GUESTS OF FUEBLOANS

MR. AND MRS. MCCLURG OF COLORADO SPRINGS ENTERTAINED BY BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO PITTSBURG.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Oct. 27.—Tonight at 8 o'clock 250 of the business men of Pueblo with ladies, sat down at the handsome tables of the Imperial hotel with Mr. and Mrs. McClurg of Colorado Springs, as the honored guests of the Pueblo Business Men's Association.

The association had joined with the Colorado State Realty association and the Denver Real Estate exchange in inviting Mr. McClurg to continue his series of lectures on "The future of the mining industry in the west and throughout the St. Louis exposition."

Special features of last evening's entertainment were addresses by Mrs. McClurg on "The future of the mining industry in the west and throughout the St. Louis exposition," and by Mr. McClurg on "The Attractions and Glory of the Pike's Peak Region," with special emphasis on Colorado Springs. His addresses were illustrated by stereopticons and elicited frequent applause.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

To Christian H. Krumm and Miss Blanche Barlow, both of Roswell; and to M. J. Harlow and Miss Rose Cade, both of Colorado City.

Give Me Not Too Much Finish. Let me be to cold perfection strange, if so I must Refine away the ardor of the soul And catch the plague of wordy nothing.

Let me not learn the trick of cunning terms. That in a careful anguish mine along, If so I place a barrier to truth, O cease the strings of natural eloquence. There is a price to be paid for the mine. A rich despair, an all-consuming fire. Won out of knowledge and of vital force.

Born of the heavens and of solitudes: That I may keep for language with my kind, For bridge from them to thee, Almighty Love. O'er the stupendous gulfs of whirling thought, Nor sell it for the pottage of fine tongues.

—Evelyn Philmy in the November Century.

EAST ARGENTINE CO.

Sinking on the Ore Discovered in the Tunnel Streak Is Eight Inches Wide.

The East Argentine company has commenced sinking on the ore body exposed in the A tunnel. They paystreak is about eight inches wide and is made up of cellular quartz, the cavities being filled with silver. There are also copper carbonates. Here

THE TIME TO PART HILL WILL CALL IT SQUARE FOR \$100,000

Canadian Liberal Organ
Favors Secession.
General Manager of the Golden Cycle Wants Big
Damages From Campbell, Who Is Charged
With Instigating the Theresa Suit.

HALIFAX CHRONICLE DECLARES THAT EXISTING RELATIONS TO EMPIRE CANNOT BE CONTINUED MUCH LONGER.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 28.—The declaration that present relations between Canada and Great Britain cannot exist much longer was made today by the Halifax Chronicle, the leading newspaper supporter in the maritime provinces of the Liberal party.

In an unusually outspoken editorial on the recent Alaska boundary award, the Chronicle expresses what it claims to be unanimous dissatisfaction of Canadians at the action of the British government in the matter. The paper says:

"This Alaska episode has made it clear that our existing relations to the empire cannot be continued much longer. We are even now at the parting of the ways. Our subordinate position has been so clearly and so humiliatingly revealed that it must speedily become unendurable."

The Chronicle adds that there are now only two courses open for Canada, complete legislative independence within the empire, acknowledging the sovereignty of the king of England alone, or the status of an independent nation.

The paper says there is much to commend the latter step in particular because it would free Canada from the danger of being ever embroiled with the United States on account of its European connection and at the same time would secure for the Dominion the benefit of the protection of the Monroe doctrine.

GOLD BRICKS FROM THE MILLS

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF SMELTING INDUSTRY WILL BE MADE BY EL PASO COUNTY AT WORLD'S FAIR.

C. A. Hart, special World's fair commissioner for El Paso county, has made arrangements with the smelters at Colorado City for the exhibit of several bricks of gold, and he has been at work for several days gathering minerals, stones and clay of all sorts to add to the general exhibit of the county.

The commissioner will confer with the county board frequently and receive instructions from time to time and make reports on the work already accomplished.

Every effort is being made to get a creditable showing for the county, and the county commissioners are anxious for the active co-operation of every one interested in the pushing of the work.

KEMPNER'S DENIAL

Former Superintendent of Registry System Says That Charges Are Wholly Unfounded.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The president has ordered a reconsideration of the case of Lewis Kempner, the former superintendent of the registry system of the postoffice department, recently removed by Postmaster General Payne, and Mr. Kempner will be given a hearing on the charges against him.

In his petition to the president, Mr. Kempner says that the charges against him are inconsistent and unjust and that he has never been furnished with a copy of them nor informed of the charges as required by the civil service rules and that he has performed his full duty of the 19 years he has served in the postal service. He says that no facts are stated in support of the charge of incompetency and negligent administration, and as to the charge of wasteful and reckless extravagance in sending expensive manifest registration books to many fourth class postoffices, he says that he had nothing whatever to do with their purchase or the sending of them.

As to the other charge of petty smuggling, Mr. Kempner says in his petition that he received claims in the mail from Cuba in strict observance of existing orders of the postmaster general, and his receiving them was entirely within the revenue and postal laws.

TWO MORE WORLD'S RECORDS Lou Dillon Trote Mile to Wagon in 2:00--Mile to Pole in 2:08 by The Monk and Equity.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The eighth day meeting of the Memphis Trotting association was brought to fitting close this afternoon with the breaking of two additional world's trotting records. Lou Dillon, champion trotter, drove a mile to his owner, a mile to a pole, and a mile to a wagon in 2:00 flat, cutting a second and three-quarters from the previous record made by himself, and The Monk and Equity, driven by Mr. Billings, there and Equity, lowered the world's trotting record for a mile to pole, to 2:08, or 2:00 for a mile to pole.

The performance of Lou Dillon in his mile trial to wagon was a time last Tuesday when he trotted a mile in 1:56. The trial today was made up of the two runners to set the pace, and the forward sulky carried a great deal of weight. As the horses were last eighth, the speed of the little mare was so terrific that Mr. Billings drove

Following close upon the dismissal of the suit brought by minority stockholders in the Theresa Gold Mining company against L. E. Hill and John T. Milliken, was the filing of a damage suit for \$100,000 in the district court yesterday by Mr. Hill.

The general manager of the Golden Cycle Mining company directs his complaint against Frank J. Campbell, J. W. Graham, Thomas Johnson and William Maher. According to the allegation, the last three named defendants, as minority stockholders of the Theresa company, brought suit against him at the instigation of Campbell, seeking to cancel the lease held by him on the Theresa property, and asking judgment in the sum of \$100,000.

Malice Is Charged.

It is also charged that the Theresa suit has been dismissed without prosecution and that the action was commenced originally and prosecuted by the defendants against the plaintiff with malicious intent, unjustly to vex and defame and injure him.

These accusations, Mr. Hill says, have resulted in injury to his name and peace of mind to the extent of \$100,000.

The filing of this suit offers an explanation for the dismissal of the Theresa suit Tuesday. According to the al-

PARENTS WILL SUE RAILROAD

Coroner's Inquest Shows That Train Which Struck and Killed Steele Child Was Running at Terrific Speed.

According to the coroner's jury, the Denver & Rio Grande train which struck and killed 8-year-old Clark Steele "was running at dangerous and excessive speed."

Beyond this the verdict attaches no blame to anyone.

It is announced by the child's parents that a suit for damages will be filed against the railroad company.

All the testimony at the coroner's inquest showed that the train was running 25 miles an hour, to wit, 200 feet from him, when the child was killed and that it was running 12 miles an hour after that time, when the air was applied to the brakes and the train brought to a stand after it had struck the child and run nearly across the trestle.

The city ordinances provide that trains shall not run at a greater speed than eight miles an hour at street crossings.

HER FINGERS CRUSHED BY MANGLE

Mrs. Pearson Is Released From Painful Grip of Laundry Machine by Wedding Ring.

Her wedding ring is that which saved Mrs. Robert W. Pearson from losing her hand and possibly her fore-arm, as the result of an accident at the Colorado Springs laundry yesterday.

Mrs. Pearson is employed as the operator of a mangle machine at the laundry. She was adjusting the cloth on the lower roller of the machine about 7:30 yesterday morning, when her hand was drawn between the rollers and would have been completely crushed if it had not been for the crushed ring which she wore on the third finger of her left hand, and which caused the throwing of the belt connecting the machine with the shaft.

When the fingers had been drawn in as far as the ring on the third finger, the strain was too great for the mangle and while the ring was drawn between the rollers, the belt was thrown from the pulley and the mangle suddenly stopped, with the ring directly between the rollers, and the tips of the crushed and mangled fingers protruding on the other side.

In order to release the suffering woman, the pulley had to be readjusted, the operation reversed. While her crushed fingers were passing through the machine again, Mrs. Pearson gripped her teeth and secured a release. Her face was deathly pale and she had to be supported in order to keep her front falling, while her fingers were being ground out of the machine.

Dr. Estill was summoned, and as soon as he arrived he had ministered Mrs. Pearson was taken to a jeweler's, where her ring was filed off. It had been crushed to the bone, but it had been the means of saving her hand and possibly her fore-arm. It is the opinion of Dr. Estill that with care her wounds will heal. If the belt had not been thrown by the ring, Dr. Estill says, her hand would have been crushed out of all semblance and amputation would have been necessary.

Mrs. Pearson is now confined to her home in Colorado City. She was only recently married and her husband is a barber employed at the Collier barber shop on Huachuca street.

TRANSPORT WILL CARRY TREASURE FOR PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The transport Sheridan, which will sail from this port on Saturday for Manila via Honolulu and Guam will carry a large passenger list and 575 enlisted men of the Twenty-second infantry. She will also carry 1,450,000 silver pesos for the Philippine treasury. This money will be under a guard of 30 soldiers.

HELD UNDER BAIL

New York, Oct. 28.—John D. Stenson and Hugh G. Gilroy, who were arrested last Monday, accused of attempting to extort \$5,000 from the International Mercantile agency, by which Stenson was formerly employed, were held in \$1,500 bail today for trial.

A vote for Judge Campbell and Judge Lewis is a vote for Republican supremacy in Colorado.

It is a vote for the honor and dignity of the state.
Every vote is needed.
There must be no laggards in the Republican ranks.

LEFT HER CLOTHES AND FRIENDS BEHIND

Has Margaret Kelso Taken Up the "Mysterious Disappearance" Fad, or Is She Only Doing a Newspaper Stunt? Somebody Answer, Please.

The disappearance of Miss Margaret Kelso of Pittsburgh, Pa., from her boarding place at 112 North Nevada avenue, three weeks ago, is causing much worry to Mrs. James F. Crawford, who conducts the rooming house, and it is probable that the police will be called upon to aid in the search for the girl.

Miss Kelso came here September 15 and stopped at the Crawford house. She said she was a member of the staff of the Chronicle-Telegraph of Pittsburgh and she often referred to an uncle as "the senator," but I never paid any attention to what she said about her relatives because it did not interest me, and I remember this now only because her disappearance has caused me great alarm.

"While the young woman left owing me about \$2 for her room rent, I do not believe that was the reason for her leaving, because she left things worth more than that, and since she disappeared a box of valuable clothing has come for her. Letters for her are received nearly every day, most of them being from Pittsburgh and I have held them expecting to receive instructions to forward them. I inquired at the postoffice and they said no change of address had been left there, and I am holding her mail and packages until I get some word of her whereabouts."

Envelope Suggests Clue.

"I found the corner of an envelope in her room several days ago," continued Mrs. Crawford "which had on it a return card bearing the name W. H. Rhody, McCance, Pa. I wrote him yesterday, and hope that I may be able to get some information which will clear the mystery."

The fact that Miss Kelso is a newspaper woman adds weight to the theory that she may have dropped out of sight temporarily for the purpose of doing story work, but if so, she has spent a long time at it and has caused no end of worry at her boarding house, where her landlady is in a quandary to know what to do.

The brother which Miss Kelso said was coming here has not put in an appearance at the boarding house.

TO RECRUIT THE GUARD

ADJUT. GENERAL BELL PROPOSES TO BRING THE MILITIA OF THE STATE UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 3,000 MEN.

Cripple Creek, Oct. 28.—Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell today emphatically denied that he had been asked for his resignation by Governor Peabody or had any thought of offering it. He also scouted the idea that the governor had any idea of demanding it.

The adjutant general announced that he has received notice of the organization of new military companies at Lamar, Holyoke, Pueblo, Trinidad, Telluride, Durango, Colorado Springs, Rollinsville and other places in the state with requests that they be mustered into the service. The largest company contains 87 members and the smallest 57. When mustered in they will be equipped with the new army rifle. The general states that he proposes to recruit the National guard of the state up to a maximum of 3,000 men.

The statement was made tonight that a private of Company L, First regiment, Denver, accidentally shot himself in the leg this afternoon while cleaning his gun. The man's name was not made public but it was said his wound is not a serious one.

THE CITY OF ZION

Was the Subject of Dowie's Discourse—Denies That the Host Is Hastening Home.

New York, Oct. 28.—At the night service the subject of Dowie's discourse was "The Story of the Planting, Progress and Prosperity of the City of Zion, Illinois," and he depicted the community from its foundation to the present time.

He denied that the host contemplated a return to Zion earlier than was originally arranged for, and said that the railroad tickets were not valid after November 2.

He announced that he would hold a baptism in the garden next Sunday.

METHODIST MISSIONARY DEAD

New York, Oct. 28.—Rev. Osman A. Hill, M. D., missionary at Chung-King, West China, is dead, according to a cablegram received by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church today.

LET BIG CONTRACT

President Was Dedicated For Building the Fountain Sewage Ditch.

OF LOCAL INTEREST TO A PUEBLO FIRM

COMPLETION OF BIG PROJECT UNDERTAKEN BY COLORADO CAPITALISTS OCCASION FOR CEREMONY.

The anticipated assassination of President Diaz at Guanajuato, Mexico, Tuesday night was during the festivities attendant upon the formal opening and dedicating of the new \$1,000,000 plant of the Guanajuato Power and Electric company at Guanajuato.

Leonard E. Curtis, vice president and general manager of the company, yesterday received a telegram stating that the shots were fired at President Diaz while he was officiating at the dedication ceremonies.

The officers of the Guanajuato Power and Electric company are: Leonard E. Curtis, vice president; John L. Hammon, vice president; Leonard E. Curtis, vice president and treasurer; Irving W. Bonbright, secretary; Edward R. Coffin, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer at New York; Frederick W. Stott, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer at Colorado Springs.

General William J. Palmer is one of the large stockholders in the company.

Completion of Work.

The Guanajuato Power and Electric company completed the construction of its great transmission scheme October 1, and has been several weeks in the neighborhood of everything was found to be in readiness; consequently President Diaz was invited to visit the province of Guanajuato, turn on the electrical current and upon the same visit do the honors in dedicating the new and handsome theater built by Governor Gonzalez, and the many statues which have been erected in the city parks. It had been several years since the distinguished statesman had visited Guanajuato, and the occasion was a notable one.

It is a custom in Mexico that all public and semi-public works cannot be formally opened without the president or some high official of the state or church. The ceremonies to be carried out at Guanajuato were regarded of sufficient note to warrant the presence of the chief magistrate of the land and consequently President Diaz was formally invited and responded in person.

The Guanajuato Power and Electric company had prepared everything and had arranged that the president should press a key in the receiving station at Guanajuato which would flash on the electric current and start the great and ponderous machinery in the generating station 100 miles distant on the Duero river, whose waters had been harnessed to work the mines and mills of the Guanajuato gold fields.

Important Event.

The starting of the great power plant, together with the opening of the great theater, was the occasion of a public demonstration was quite a state affair and was attended not only by Diaz, but by his cabinet, heads of departments, foreign

(Continued on Page 12.)

SAM PARKS HAD THE UNION MEN MUZZLED

That Was the Boast He Made According to a Witness in the Trial---Quoted as Saying That Money "Goes to Sam Parks."

New York, Oct. 28.—The first witness called in the present trial of Samuel Parks on the charge of extortion was Benjamin Thackara, who, it is alleged, was sent by the Tiffany corporation to see Parks to ascertain why the men employed by it stopped working in some buildings in this city last December. Thackara told of his meeting with Parks, who said, according to the witness, "Tiffany is lined \$500 and if you are not prepared to settle, send Tiffany to see me."

David Frazee, general superintendent, employed by the Tiffany studios, told of his interview with Parks in a saloon January 5, when Parks again said that Tiffany was lined \$500. Later on the same day Frazee accompanied by Louis Schmitt, treasurer of the Tiffany corporation, visited Parks in his own home. Schmitt asks Parks, the witness said, why the "fine" of \$500 was imposed and Parks replied:

"I am not in this business for my health and you're getting off easy. Other firms have done business with me and if you don't wish to pay you can fight it like some other firms who changed their minds pretty quick."

"It Goes to Sam Parks."

"Does this money go to the labor union?" asked Schmitt. "It goes to Sam Parks," was the reply made by the accused, according to the witness.

"I have lost my health working for a lot of ungrateful men who would throw me down in a minute if everything did not go right. I am going away soon for my health and after a few months you will not hear of Sam Parks in labor troubles. I've got enough to keep me comfortable during the rest of my life."

Discussing the method of payment, witness quoted Parks as saying he did not take checks.

Schmitt and the witness then left Parks, saying they would have to consult with other members of the corporation about the matter and that Parks would hear from them later. On cross-examination Frazee admitted that his side had bought Parks "because they had to."

Frazee said he was mistaken when he swore the defendant said "The money goes to Sam Parks." The words were, "The money goes to Sam Parks and a few others." The witness was excused and court took a recess.

Jessie Lorimer, secretary of local No. 2 of the Housewives and Bridgemen's union, of which Parks is the business agent or walking delegate, was called to the stand after recess. He applied two big account books with him, produced for the purpose of showing that

ATTACK ON DIAZ

President Was Dedicated For Building the Fountain Sewage Ditch.

OF LOCAL INTEREST TO A PUEBLO FIRM

CONSTRUCTION WORK WILL COST \$50,000 AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS WILL MEAN ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE OF \$25,000.

The contract for the construction of the big sewage ditch of the Fountain and Irrigation company was let last night to Messrs. and Wilson, contractors, of Pueblo at a figure approximating \$50,000.

The contract calls for the ditch to be completed within 30 days, and as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged work will begin and will be pushed as rapidly as possible, with as many men as can be conveniently handled.

The ditch constitutes the main feature of the company's plans, aside from the reservoir and the 100-mile line. It will be 20 feet wide at the bottom, four feet deep and 24 feet wide at the top. It will be five miles long and will connect with the pipe line from the Fountain creek, carrying off the city sewage, on this end, and empty into the main reservoir of the company at the other.

Sluice boxes and flood gates will be erected at various points along its length, and when completed it will have cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

E. R. Stark, one of the members of the company, said last night that he expected the contractors would begin work within a few days, and that the work would be pushed from now on until the site plans of the company are carried out.

THAT COAL STRIKE

Next Monday Is Now Said to Be the Date Fixed for the Walkout of the Coal Miners.

Denver, Oct. 28.—A special to the Republic from Trinidad, Colo., says the authority from President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers for the calling of a strike of the coal miners in District No. 15 was brought by "Mother" Jones, who returned from Indianapolis tonight, and it is understood that next Monday is the date fixed for the walkout.

This could not be positively confirmed tonight, but President William Howells of District No. 15 admitted that the strike would be called, but said the call had not yet been completed.

It is understood that over 20,000 men will be involved.

BEWARD OFFERED FOR ARREST OF CAMPBELL

Cripple Creek, Oct. 28.—The board of county commissioners has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest of Chas. Campbell, the murderer of Grace Calhoun. At the next meeting of the city council a similar sum will also be offered by this body for the capture of the fugitive.

education to form him in others." He refers at length to the education of

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PILBONP MORGAN AND THE PRESIDENT

THE Democracy and its allies have already commenced their work of discrediting the Republican national campaign of next year. In this labor of love and political necessity the leaders of the unwashed and undismayed have had the assistance of a certain, and potential, influence in Wall street.

The Wall Street Journal of recent date contains an illuminating disclosure regarding that "Journal of Civilization" Harper's Weekly, which is at once interesting and instructive.

The Journal points out that the reorganized concern of Harper & Brothers, is controlled by a voting trust consisting of J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander E. Orr and G. B. M. Harvey. It also directs attention to the fact that Harper's Weekly has persistently, but covertly and skillfully assailed President Roosevelt and the policy which he has consistently pursued during the past two years in protecting the interests of the people as against certain dangerous and powerful combinations of capital.

It requires but limited perception to discern the connecting link between J. Pierpont Morgan, trustee, and the inspired tone of Harper's Weekly. In an editorial appearing in Harper's recently President Roosevelt is requested by its sapient editor to consider three salient points upon a right disposition of which as is pointed out, his political and official future may depend. It is needless to say that these points concern financial interests in which Mr. Morgan and his associates are financially interested. The Wall Street Journal in commenting upon this remarkable editorial says:

"Thus Harper's Weekly, voicing the opinion of certain powerful financial interests, tells President Roosevelt what he must do and then follows it up with a very well defined threat of what will happen if he refuses to walk in the path marked out for him."

Since Harper's published this hint and threat, the revelations concerning the Shipbuilding Trust promoted by J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab have become a national scandal. The duplicity and chicanery of the pair, Morgan and Schwab, and their grasping selfishness have been thoroughly exposed by their dupes and co-workers in the field of promotion.

The result has been a dissemination of doubt in every financial circle of the country. The public has been dazed and confused by the revelations of financial double-dealing involving Messrs. Morgan and Schwab and the indubitable fact remains that the exposure has done more to weaken public confidence and discourage investors than anything President Roosevelt or his distinguished attorney-general have done in the past two years, in demanding legitimate publicity concerning the workings of combinations of capital.

The Wall Street clique, which has touched elbows with Democracy in its attempt to discredit the president in advance of his campaign of next year, has been completely disarmed by the revelations of the Shipbuilding Trust. Mr. Morgan and his co-workers have failed utterly. In his campaign of 1904 President Roosevelt has nothing to dread from their assaults. Delivered from ambush their origin has already been disclosed.

And that is the only way in which Mr. Morgan fights.

AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

FRANK P. SARGENT, commissioner general of the bureau of immigration, in his annual report, presents figures which show that the problem of foreign immigration has lost none of its importance to the welfare of the nation. Immigration figures usually are startling to those who do not keep continually posted on government statistics. Those contained in the present report must be exceptionally so, for there are very few people in the United States who have any conception of the rate of the alien inflow during the past year. Reports that were contained in press dispatches of the extraordinary number of arrivals were taken to indicate that a previous low average was being made up. Commissioner Sargent states that the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 was nearly one-third larger than for the preceding year.

Mr. Sargent's exact figures for 1903 are 837,046, an excess over those of last year of 208,303, or 32 per cent. Alien cabin passengers add about 64,000 to these figures, or 105,000 more than the greatest number heretofore reported in any one year. More than 135,000 of the immigrants who have come in during the past year could neither read nor write.

The dangers of this influx have been pointed out with sufficient frequency and emphasis not to require extended comment. Commissioner Sargent, however, lays strong emphasis on the grave danger to the country found in the colonization of alien communities in our great cities. "Such colonies," he says, "are a menace to the physical, social, moral and political security of the country."

Removed from the sweat shops and slums of the great cities, says the commissioner, given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical his theories of government and individual rights may have been, will become a conservative, a supporter in theory and practice of those institutions under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods. Suitable legislation is therefore strongly urged to establish agencies by means of which, either with or without the co-operation of the states, aliens shall be made acquainted with the resources of the country at large, the industrial needs of the various sections, in both skilled and unskilled labor, the cost of living, the wages, the price and capabilities of the lands, the character of the climate, the duration of the seasons—in short, all of that information furnished by some of the great railroads.

In other words, it is possible for the immigration bureau of the railroads to overcome or counteract some of the evils brought about by the immigration bureau of the steamship companies. If the government can aid in the distribution of these would-be citizens along the lines recommended by Mr. Sargent, it may go a long way toward the solution of some of the most vexed problems in national development.

RAILWAY PROSPERITY.

TWO significant news items affecting railway interests have just been printed. One states that the Baltimore & Ohio railway has done an immense business during the past year and that its earnings increased 10 per cent over last year, which in itself was a record-breaking year. The other is the concomitant of this and is to the effect that the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have had the largest business in the history of the concern. No less than six finished engines have been turned out every day or about 2,000 for the year. It is

evident, therefore, that the prosperity of the railway and of other roads has made business good for the locomotive works and that increased business has demanded better motive power.

The outlook for business for next year is very satisfactory. Though not quite as many orders are on the books as were in hand 12 months ago, it must be remembered that during the past 12 months every manufacturing establishment has been running overtime in order to meet the demands upon it and to supply rush orders. A sufficient number of orders are now booked to keep nearly every manufacturing concern in the country at work for six months and even longer. Therefore, with those that are sent in from time to time, there is no danger of stagnation in any branch of industry.

COLORADO'S INTEREST IN FORESTRY.

THERE is no apparent reason why the bureau of forestry should not be transferred to the department of agriculture. This department is at present in charge of four different officers and the confusion which results thereby precludes the adoption of a uniform policy and is detrimental to the best interests of the forestry bureau. The west is especially interested in the work of preserving the forests and of replanting those areas which are now denuded. Anything therefore which will tend to simplify this work and to place it upon a better basis will meet with the approval of the people of this region.

It will be generally admitted that the agents of the forestry bureau have done careful and intelligent work. They have, however, been badly hampered by the causes above set forth, sometimes by opposition of narrow-minded congressmen and often for lack of funds. The campaign of education which is progressing, however, under the leadership of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the able head of the forestry bureau, is having larger and more important results with every passing year.

AN ESSENTIAL DUTY OF CONGRESS.

AMONG the important matters which will come before the coming congress at its regular session, bills for the protection of the president should receive prompt and careful attention, so that it may result in the passage of some practical, effective measure.

There have been altogether too many so-called "cranks" on the trail of President Roosevelt during the past few months. No less than six have been arrested at the White house since the president's return from Oyster Bay. It is more than likely that other arrests may have occurred and not been reported, for the secret service officials have concluded from experience that the publications of reports of these attempts instigate others, and they therefore have decided on the policy of suppressing the details as far as possible.

The matter was so fully discussed and public sentiment was so thoroughly aroused, in the months succeeding the assassination of the late President McKinley that it seems extraordinary that so long a time should elapse without some effective action.

The democratic spirit which dislikes everything savoring of monarchical institutions is prejudiced against anything in the nature of a body-guard or any provision which tends to make the president inaccessible. But it should be remembered that actual conditions now are very different from those which prevailed in the early days. Anarchistic publications then had no circulation. "Yellow" journals with vile and slanderous cartoons perverting weak minds to viciousness had not yet appeared as evidence of the existence of a personal devil. Europe had not yet discovered America as a convenient dumping ground for the scum of her population.

Under present conditions, promotion to the presidency brings with it a personal danger greater than that of war. The chief executive immediately becomes a shining mark for "cranks," anarchists and maniacs. Without undue restriction of his personal liberty, he is entitled to all the protection which the most stringent laws can give.

No sentimental foolishness as to "democratic simplicity" should be allowed to prevent the early passage and strict enforcement of such measures.

ENCOURAGE COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

THE citizens of Colorado Springs failed to attend the football game at Washburn field on Saturday afternoon lost the opportunity of seeing one of the most interesting games of recent years.

As it was, the crowd present was large, intensely interested and enthusiastic. But it was not as large as it should have been. Athletics have come to be recognized as a distinctive and growing element in college life, and as such are worthy of most liberal patronage and support.

The day is past in our American life when these institutions graduate from their portals men of large brain and weak body; of highly developed mentality and poorly nourished physique. The athletic side of college education is quite as important as the mental training, and a football match should attract as large an audience as a Greek play or a prize declamation contest.

Encouragement stimulates ambition, and with proper encouragement Colorado college athletes may ultimately win a high place in the next few years among western colleges and universities.

Besides, it advertises the college.

The president is practical, even when facing a religious gathering. He asked those assembled at the Missionary meeting in Washington yesterday whether they were merely going to sing "God Save the State," or help do their part for civic righteousness. It is evident that the president is well aware that there is a great deal of fervor in song which is never crystallized into action.

The latest Denver murder of the series which has been running now on an average of three a week for some months seems to have had a very proper ending. The woman in the case still survives and the masculine person is very much deceased.

Russia is said to be resentful toward the United States on account of the attitude of Americans toward the czar in the Japanese affair. Russia has very few friends among the nations and she had better keep mum.

Uncle Sam has a pretty good navy after all. Admiral Bowles reports 252 vessels in the navy list for service and 45 building. Will some one please send a marked copy to Emperor William.

THE MERCHANT AND THE NEWSPAPER.

The merchant who thinks he can "get along" without the local newspaper, is right. He can also get along without sugar in his coffee, putting on his house, or clothes on his back. That is, he can exist. But if he will devote a little careful study to the subject of "getting along" with the local newspaper, he will find it the greatest assistance he ever employed at any price. The subject, however, like any other, should be studied. Don't imagine that any kind of rubbish about your business, that you choose to put in your paper, will of necessity repay the cost. The advice to the beginner at chess—"Never make a move without a well-defined object in view"—applies to nothing more completely than to advertising. The statements you make through the paper are only half of the proposition. Before making them be sure you are ready to execute what you promise, and if it is at all reasonable, you'll find that the newspaper does its part all right. (The Ad. Writer, St. Louis.)

CHARITY IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE day has passed when the usefulness of organized charity as compared with the givings of a spontaneous sort is not fully recognized.

In Colorado Springs, quite as much as in any city of its size in the country, there is need for sincere earnest, consecrated charitable work. There are so many persons here who need not only physical help but a kind word. Many of them flock here who have little or no means; they have their railway fare and but little else and very soon after they arrive they become practically objects of charity.

One cannot blame them—they are seeking that for which man will give all else—his life, and though they may only be able to reach this haven of restoration they must be taken care of after they get here and there is no organization so prepared to attend to this duty as the Associated Charities. But to do this work, this work which is not the burden of a few persons but is a part of the duty and the responsibility of every man and woman of the city, requires money. The more money that is given the better the duty can be performed, the more suffering can be alleviated and the more comfort can be given to those who are in distress.

Again, one of the principal duties of organized charity is to single out, to sift the needy and deserving cases from the impostors and from those who have a claim upon others and who should be aided by others. It is not a pleasant task to do this sort of work, but in justice to the deserving and in justice to those persons who open their pocketbooks to work of the society it is necessary that only the genuinely needy be given the required assistance.

Colorado Springs is therefore, called upon to care not only for those of its own citizens who are in distress through old age, illness and decrepitude, but it is likewise asked to lend a hand to the invalid who comes in search of health. To do this requires that high type of benevolence which gives not only to one's own but to a stranger.

It is, therefore, desirable and necessary that the Associated Charities organization receive the cordial and hearty support of the people. It is a valued and important institution and one whose works commend itself to every kindly and charitably disposed person in the community.

CRIPPLE CREEK RAILWAY SITUATION.

THE Denver & Southwestern Railway company finds itself in a condition of financial embarrassment and is unable to meet the payments of interest on its bonded indebtedness.

Two interest payments are overdue and unpaid besides other pressing liabilities. It is therefore proposed to re-issue the bonds, scaling down the interest, and thus reduce the fixed charges of the concern.

The fact of the case clearly seems to be that the company is overburdened with debt, that it was either floated at too great a cost or that its earnings were entirely insufficient to pay its heavy charges, or possibly both of these conditions have prevailed.

As is very well known, the company, when it had a monopoly of the business in and out of the Cripple Creek district, was a good money maker. In fact, it was too great a money maker for those who contributed to its earnings. The result was the building of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway, known as "The Short Line."

It is evident from the report of financial difficulty made by the Denver & Southwestern and the recent report of prosperity made by the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway that the business has been largely transferred to the Short Line.

While it is regrettable to observe embarrassment in a railway or any other business concern, it is tolerably clear that if one or the other of the railways must survive, the sympathies of the people of this section will be with the local concern, inaugurated, fostered and built by Colorado Springs men.

A DECISION AGAINST DOWIE.

AN ATTACHMENT against Dowie's carriage in New York to cover judgment secured by a lawyer for professional services has brought the "prophet" into direct association with a case decided in New York state which is of national interest.

A Dowieite in that state was charged with letting his child die from pneumonia without medical treatment. The father was convicted in 1901 in a local court and the appellate division of the state supreme court reversed this decision. The case was carried to the court of appeals which sustained the trial court. John Alexander Dowie engaged a lawyer to assist in the defense and subsequently declined to pay him, a procedure which ultimately resulted in the confiscation of the "prophet's" carriage.

It is the first time that there has been a ruling by a court of last resort on a case of this kind in this country. In general the decision follows the line that "religious liberty" can not be made an excuse for crime or even misdemeanor.

In other words, under the decision of the New York court of appeals, the welfare of the community cannot be sacrificed to idiosyncracies of individuals. Bigamy can be punished under the law even if polygamy is a matter of religious principle. In the same way human sacrifice might be claimed to be a part of a religious rite but any fanatic who pleaded "religious liberty" as a defense to a charge of murder would stand little chance with a jury composed even of Dowieites.

ROBERT H. THURSTON.

THE sudden death of Robert H. Thurston of Cornell, removes one of the most widely-known and best-loved professors in the technical schools of the United States. In addition to his proficiency in his chosen line of work, which brought him an international reputation, "Bobby" Thurston, as he was affectionately known to all of his students, had that rare personality which made him seem a friend to all who entered his classrooms.

His father was Robert Lawson Thurston, a distinguished mechanical engineer, born in the year 1800, who assisted in founding the first steam engine building establishment in New England. But the genius which he inherited Robert H. Thurston crowned with the success which comes from indefatigable energy and persistency. No man in his profession was more thoroughly familiar with the abstruse theories of mechanics and engineering and yet none was more thoroughly practical. These facts are attested by his books and his inventions.

Moreover, Professor Thurston had the ability, by no means universal among instructors who are themselves eminent, of imparting his knowledge to others and in such a way as to stimulate as well as to assist. Graduates under Thurston have originality, as well as knowledge.

Profound sorrow over the death of Professor Thurston will not be confined to Ithaca and the present members of the university. Wherever there is a Cornell man throughout the wide world there will be a sincere mourner.

Mr. Bryan is clinging to that \$50,000 legacy with all the ardor with which he hangs on to 16 to 1.

STABILITY OF AMERICAN BANKS.

TWO FAILURES in Baltimore and two in Pittsburgh, involving all told many millions of dollars, have occurred in the last few days.

These financial difficulties, while creating some concern have caused nothing resembling a panic in either of the cities directly concerned or elsewhere. That they have not done so is due wholly to the confidence which has been built up in the two cities in the past by sober and conservative financiering.

This episode illustrates, also, how far advanced banking methods have become since the panic of the Cleveland administration. At that time less important failures started a panic that wrought havoc to industries all over the land.

Now, the solidarity of financial institutions is such that undue tension at any local point is quickly relieved. Business enterprises in a growing country like ours depend largely on public confidence, and our financiers, carrying out the Republican fiscal policy, stand as a unit in upholding confidence. Their patriotic action is in marked contrast with those political hucksters who hope to thrive by crying out-woe and predicting calamity.

One lesson that these failures should teach is that speculative industries, depending upon the distant future for returns, should be financed only with cash in hand.

If this important fact is brought home to the mind of every banker and financier, thus securing a more critical examination of investments, the failures will not have been without usefulness and value.

A Trinidad man thinks that he has discovered a deposit of radium which at current prices ought to be worth a few billions of dollars. No doubt, however, he would be willing to take \$10,000 for an undivided half interest.

Good Short Stories

SENATOR VERSUS ROUGH RIDER.

Senator Shelby Cullom of Illinois went to the white house one day to see the president. "Who is there?" he asked of Captain Loeffler, the doorkeeper. "Somebody who was in the rough riders," Loeffler replied. "Oh, well," said Cullom, as he turned away, "what chance has a mere senator?" (New York World.)

FIRST AMERICAN.

A little boy who goes to Sunday school not far from the city hall was asked by his teacher who was the first man. "First man?" I know," said the boy. "He was George Washington."

When the teacher told him that he was wrong, and that Adam was the first man, our youthful friend replied, "You are speaking of the first man, I thought you meant Americans!" (Philadelphia Ledger.)

IDENTIFIED.

A story illustrating his readiness of speech is told of Curran, the Irish wit. When Curran was a man of not very prepossessing appearance, presented himself one day at the house of a noble lord, who had not had the honor of his personal acquaintance, his lordship exclaimed: "What! You're not Curran?" You could not say 'boo' to a goose!"

"Boo, my lord!" replied the wit, coolly.

"Yes, yes; you're the man. Come in at once!" (Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

WRONG DATA.

Two young fellows at Liverpool, partners in the tea trade, were the best of friends, and their intimacy extended to personal as well as business matters. One of them, a simple-minded fellow, was a bachelor, and was in the habit of reading to his partner extracts of an ardent and affectionate nature from letters written by a lady in the north of England who signed herself, "Susie."

The married one went to China for 13 months, and returned just in time to attend the wedding of his partner. "I hardly feel like a stranger," he said, in his sweetest tones, addressing the bride. "In fact, I feel as though I ought to be acquainted with my partner's wife, since he has often done me the honor to read me extracts from his dear Susie's letters."

The faces of the husband and the speaker were studied as the bride drew him up and emphatically and distinctly said: "I beg your pardon—my name is Helen!" (Springfield (Ill.) News.)

TOO HARD IN ANY CASE.

This story was told about August Heinze, the young copper king, the other day, by one of Heinze's associates in the Nipper mine.

"Heinze," he said, "was leaning out of a bay window in the library of his home when he saw a man servant, mistaking him for the butler, gave him a very heavy open-handed blow across the back. Heinze jumped around."

"For goodness sake," he said, "what did you do that for, George?"

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the man. "I thought you were the butler."

"Well, even if I had been the butler, you needn't have hit so hard," said the copper king. (New York Tribune.)

THE COMING STEAMSHIP.

Mr. William Denton of the British firm that is to build one of the new Cunard steamships, tells a Montreal interviewer that their tonnage is to be 37,500, or about the same as that of Cedric and Celtic, but that they are to be 785 feet long. The White Star monsters are but 700 feet. The length and tonnage indicated mean that the new Cunarders will have a yacht model carrying slender proportions, probably not over 70 feet in width which would give a length of 11.21 times their beam. Deutschland's length is 10.17 times its beam, Oceanic's 10.35. Celtic and Cedric are 9.33 times their beam in length. Etruria, an old-time champion, was only 8.5 times its beam. With a body more than seven feet in a mile in length, and as slender as a torpedo boat's, driven by turbine engines of a power never yet approached, the new Cunarders will give the British government "a run for its money" which it is pouring out so lavishly for their construction. (New York World.)

THOSE SPRING SEATS.

"You know those patent spring seats that they have in our store," said the girl behind the counter. "Well, about 9 o'clock this morning a German came in to buy a tie. You know I'm at the necktie counter now, and seeing the seat up against the counter he pulled one down. Then, letting it go, he turned around to sit down. Of course, the seat wasn't there, and he gave a few steps backward and sat flat on the floor."

"He sat there for about half a minute, when, picking up his cane, he got up, walked over to the seat, examined it and when he saw it sprang back he asked me: 'Vot is it?'"

"I explained to him as best I could, but he wouldn't believe me and he said: 'Miss, you must haf a string-back deuce.'"

"And what do you think?" she concluded. "That man pulled out about three dozen boxes of ties from under the counter and when he found the spring he gave it a jerk and broke it. 'You vos a smart girl, Miss,' he said, 'but you don't fool me!'" (Philadelphia Press.)

Points About People

W. W. Lockwood of Peru, Ind., will go to Shanghai, China, in the service of the Young Men's Christian Association this month.

Dr. Kenneth I. Mark, son of Prof. E. L. Mark, of Harvard university, has been appointed instructor in chemistry in Simmons college, Boston.

M. Dybowski, the French inspector of colonial agriculture, has been sent on a mission to study the agricultural conditions in Senegal and French Guinea.

The fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish bath in America by Dr. Charles H. Shepherd was celebrated at his residence in Brooklyn a few days ago.

Judge James D. Watters, of Belah, Maryland, is about to retire after serving more than 30 years on the bench of the circuit court. He is a graduate of Dickinson college.

William Le Quex, the novelist, has received from the republic of San Marino the title and cross of chevalier in recognition of diplomatic services rendered to the republic and to Italy.

Dr. Fred W. Atkinson, ex-superintendent of education in the Philippines, in an address in Boston, during the ago on "Our Educational Work in the Philippines," said that the natives were anxious to learn, and take up the study of the English language with enthusiasm.

OUR HENS BEAT WORLD.

Figures in the department of agriculture of this country show that the solid weight of all the eggs produced more than that of the gold and silver mines put together.

In order to furnish more definite information about the poultry business Secretary Wilson recently directed one of his men to get together all the facts available regarding the subject. The results of this inquiry present some surprising facts. The eggs of the United States are largely based on the census returns of 1900, but are supplemented by some investigations made by the department of agriculture. According to the latest available figures the value of all fowls on farms is \$28,000,000. About \$15,000,000 is deducted from this sum to represent the fowls under the age of three months, so that the balance embraces the stock that is kept for breeding and laying.

An estimated number of chickens in the country is 230,000,000, producing for market in one year poultry worth \$130,000,000 and eggs worth \$144,000,000, a total value of about \$280,000,000. This represents an increase of 400 per cent on a similar investment.

It is found that the poultry and eggs of 1900 outvalued the total exports of animal and animal products during all the year down to and including 1900.

More eggs are produced in the United States every year than in any other country in the world. Iowa is the banner state in the matter of production. In 1900 it furnished 50,000,000 dozens worth \$4,000,000. Ohio came second with 40,000,000 dozens worth \$3,000,000, and although the quantity was smaller than the egg product of Iowa, it was worth more, having a total value of \$10,300,000. New York is surpassed by but a dozen states in the matter of egg and poultry production. The value of the eggs raised in New York in 1900 was \$6,181,000, and the value of the eggs produced there in the same year was \$5,630,000.

The export of eggs in 1900 was the largest in the history of this industry, amounting to 5,000,000 dozens, valued at \$884,000. (Chicago Herald.)

DEVEY DROPS INTO FRENCH.

William Stephen Devey, the Little Bird of All, who has announced his desire for the appreciation of his fellow citizens of French birth. A reporter found him the other day sitting on an overturned horse bucket in the door of the stable opposite the pump.

He was looking over the fence at one of them was a circular in French, the other was a translation written in lead pencil. He was occupied with the translation. He seemed greatly pleased with it.

"How," said he, "look at that! That ought to make 10,000 votes for me among the French in this burg. How 'bout it? This is a translation I made by a French kid who cleans up in a restaurant over here on Sixth Avenue. Git on it!"

While the reporter read this document Mr. Devey was deep in a small and much thumbed volume which he kept pretty well out of sight, but which seemed to be some sort of a phrase book or dictionary.

"Will that git 'em?" he asked, beaming with confidence. "Watch me! Regardez vous! Wait until I get on the stump and get 'em 'goin' by tellin' them ignorant and down-trodden dagoes about this here 'Bully' of mine. Let 'em see 'Eva. Wait till you here 'em get up and yell 'Comme Jean Sheehan,' and wait until I rise up in my might before 'em and put it to 'em right an' say, 'Jacques Murphy! Ain't it, hey? Hein! Will I say something to say to 'em 'bout 'in' on an apperlinant, a—I mean touchin' an et apperlinant, a—the way they are kept waitin' at tables for people who ought to be out in the streets pullin' their own street cars up and down the tracks! Wait! Wait! Regardez vous, Willie! They are all grafters, I'll tell 'em. Is cont tous acceptezmeur! Little Mac will have to hack out more! for four languages with Papa's Sword before he comes around le carrefour de la rue!"

"Sapristi! Likewise Sacre bleu! Now run away and write that while me and me secretary, Mr. Schneider, get it work on me inaugural address for January 1." (New York Sun.)

COLORADO NOTES.

Word was received from Spencer yesterday that John Campbell had been killed. He was working in the place of the late John Campbell, a well-known group and was coming up the shaft to dinner when the rope broke and he fell to the bottom, sustaining internal injuries and died about an hour afterward. He was a wife and four children were reared by him. He was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery. (Gunnison Tribune.)

Fine placer gold can be found in Walden, North Park, while it is a conceded fact that small nuggets can be found near the mountains.

John Knaus, of Loveland, finished threshing Tuesday. Or his 115 acres of wheat the average was 46 bushels to the acre.

One night last week the sugar factory burned out almost 200 sacks of its high-grade sugar, each sack containing one hundred pounds of sweet. To be precise there were 188,500 pounds finished—or a half pound for every man, woman and child in the city of Denver. And all this by a bull ranch shift—which the fact holds the record. (Loveland Reporter.)

D. Windham, of Berthoud, has finished threshing 30 acres of spring wheat with 100 bushels to the acre. An average of 55 1/2 bushels to the acre. He had 15 acres of fall wheat which averaged 36 bushels, and 10 acres which gave only 21 1/2 bushels. The ten-acre field was very poor, but the others were all right.

William Grip had the best average for spring wheat that has been heard of so far reported. His 50 acres of wheat had to be cut with a mower, and he hauled to the elevator, and he made, and it averaged 60 bushels to the acre. His winter wheat averaged 25 acres, 50 bushels, and another field of 25 acres went only 35 bushels. (Berthoud Bulletin.)

LEUT. COL. WATER DEAD.

EASTERN MEN BUY BIG DAIRY BUSINESS

The property and good will of the Broadmoor Dairy company have been transferred to Dr. John Hutchinson and Edwin M. Bosworth, of this city, and the new owners will take formal possession November 1.

The purchasers will inaugurate extensive improvements, and it is their intention to increase the capacity of the dairy and extend the already large trade.

Among the most marked improvements to be made will be the introduction of the milking machine, the first in the city, and an invention of recent date.

The transfer includes the present barns and other buildings, the land, which comprises about 900 acres, and the herd of cows, consisting of about 150 of the best breeds of milk cows. It is the further intention to completely renovate all the barns, and adopt a uniform system for the grooming and care of the stock by hygienic methods.

The herds will be increased and within a year the new owners expect to have from 200 to 250 cows. It is further planned to include the raising of hogs and chickens on the ground. The present herd of cows consists of the best breeds of Jersey, Holstein and Swiss cattle, and the additions that are made will be largely of the same breeds.

The amount of milk each cow is giving will be carefully tabulated and compared with the food eaten for the purpose of determining the worth of various breeds, and the entire business will be conducted on a systematic basis. It is largely for this purpose that the milking machines will be introduced and other innovations.

In speaking of the deal yesterday, Dr. Hutchinson said: "We will take charge of the business November 1, and will conduct it in all respects as a modern and scientific dairy should be. We will increase the herd as soon as possible and within a year will add the raising of hogs and chickens to the business now carried on. There are 900 acres in the ranch which the business will use, and the pasture we need, although we will do most of our feeding in the barn."

A Remarkable Device.

"The installing of the milking machine will enable us to attach to the city of the entire herd of cattle with two or three men, and make the dairy products more sanitary. The machine is run with a gasoline engine, and works on a suction system which practically duplicates the human hand in milking. The machine is practically new to this country. It is in extensive use in Australia, however, and is a decided success, making it possible to conduct the dairy business on a far more economical basis."

The property which has thus changed hands has been owned for several years by H. J. and F. E. Bryant. It is the best known and the largest dairy in the city, and the announcement regarding the improvements to be made will be read with interest by patrons and the general public.

Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Bosworth are residents in the city, having come from Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Hutchinson is the son-in-law, and his partner is the son of G. B. Bosworth, who also came from Pittsburg about four months ago.

The family is occupying the Stratton residence at 115 North Weber street.

WILSON MAKES CHARGES AND ROUSE REPLIES

Paul Wilson, commissioner in chief of the state board of World's fair commissioners, who was in the city yesterday, criticized ex-Treasurer Van E. Rouse for his failure to turn the money in his possession over to the board, he said, however, that regardless of Mr. Rouse's attitude, the state would be well represented at the St. Louis fair.

In speaking of Mr. Rouse's attitude, Mr. Wilson said that Rouse had been "grossly deceived" by the board on account of misfeasance in office and neglect of duty. He said that the bonding company which guaranteed to replace any sum he might misappropriate, had withdrawn from his bonds and account of his alleged neglect of duty.

In answering the charges against him, Mr. Rouse brands them as misstatements. "All of my accounts have been passed upon by the full board, including the government bonds, and they have been pronounced correct in every detail."

FOUGHT FIRE IN BASEMENT

DEPARTMENT HAD CALL TO TEJON STREET DRUG STORE AT 2:30 THIS MORNING—FLAMES UNDER CONTROL.

A fire started in the basement of the Tejon-Argonaut drug store at 21 S. Tejon street at an early hour this morning.

Smoke was seen coming from the store by Night Policeman Compton, who turned in the alarm. The central fire department responded with hook and ladder and chemical apparatus and with difficulty finally succeeded in getting the smoke under control. For a time, however, the building was threatened and because of the explosives which are supposed to be stored in the basement the fire caused considerable alarm.

The basement was filled with smoke, making it difficult for the firemen to determine the origin of the fire, and all they could do was to fight it with chemicals. Meanwhile the proprietors of the store and G. H. Hibbard, owner of the dry goods store which adjoins, were notified. Had the alarm gone in a few minutes later it is probable the damage would have been very great.

The Hibbard store was filled with smoke and the damage to the stock is considerable. The fire itself was confined to the basement of the drug store, but the smoke penetrated to all parts of the building, making the work of the firemen very difficult.

A three-gallon tank of chemicals exploded, and Assistant Chief McKeeney and Captain Reardon were overcome for the moment, but soon recovered and continued their work.

The fire was caused by hot ashes that were thrown into a barrel igniting the wood and spreading to some straw on the floor nearby.

BELL TOLLED FOR PIONEER.

The solemn tolling of the bell on the county court house marked the performance of the last rites over the remains of J. C. Woodbury, who was laid to rest in Woodgreen cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The funeral was in charge of the El Paso lodge of Masons, the funeral oration being delivered by Rev. C. B. Wilcox.

At the hour set for the removal of the remains to the cemetery a long cortege was gathered in front of the Woodbury residence on South Weber street. Most of the mourners were on foot but a great many were in carriages. The remains were taken to the cemetery in a special train on the Colorado & Southern, accompanied by the members of the El Paso lodge and many others. Those in carriages drove to the grounds.

ARMS THAT CLASPED HER WERE COLD IN DEATH.

Mrs. Florence Lee, a young woman 21 years of age, was found dead in bed this morning at the residence of Anthony Bott, one of Colorado City's oldest and most prominent residents, by Miss Mabel Riley, with whom she had been spending the evening and night. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Bott, Miss Riley had charge of their residence.

Mrs. Lee had not been feeling well for several days and heart failure is stated to have been the cause of her death. She is the daughter of William Jordan, a well-known resident of Colorado City, who lives at 121 Jefferson avenue. She leaves one child, a little girl, between 3 and 4 years of age.

According to Miss Riley's story, she and Mr. Lee retired rather early and Mrs. Lee had not been feeling well during the day.

MAY INVEST MONEY HERE

Owners of Rhodesia Impressed With Camp.

MR. HAMMOND TALKS

MEMBERS OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY TOURING THE WEST FOR IDEAS—SIR CHARLES METCALF AND OTHERS IN PARTY.

"The irrigation system in use in Colorado is the best we have seen anywhere, and is well worthy of adaptation for use in the development of South Africa," said J. C. Jones, one of the Rhodesia men, at the Antlers hotel last night.

"I have also been impressed with the manner of railroad construction in the state," he continued, "and with the development of the mining resources."

"Your railroad engineers have had some of the hardest propositions imaginable to tackle and the mines in the Cripple Creek district show that the development of the mineral resources has been carried on in a most systematic and praiseworthy manner."

Mr. Jones is here with a party of London capitalists, all of whom are interested in the British South African company.

It includes Sir Charles Metcalf, consulting engineer of the Rhodesian railways and of the British South African company; G. A. Hobson, Sir Charles Metcalf's business partner; Robert B. Jones, president of the Charter Trust and agency of London, the financing corporation of Rhodesia, and Ansel Oppenheim, vice president of the Chicago and Great Western railway.

Came With Hammond.

While not a member of the party, John J. Hammond of the Guggenheim Exploration company conducted them over the Cripple Creek district yesterday, showing them the mines in the great gold camp. Mr. Hammond brought the gentlemen to Colorado and will be with them until they leave.

The British South African company has a charter from the British government giving it the land and resources of the province of Rhodesia in South Africa. It is the intention of the British government to develop its colonies, and the British South African company is really a developing company. It constitutes the government of Rhodesia, and the action of its officers constitutes the action of the government of the colony. The board of directors acting as a parliament and the various officers filling the functions of ordinary civil officials in addition to their duties as the officers of a corporation.

Development of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia is one of the most promising of the English colonies, in South Africa, and has a population of approximately 1,000,000, of which number 1,000,000 are natives and the balance English and other white colonists.

At about 2,000 miles of railroad have already been built and additional lines are being planned.

The mineral resources of the colony are very promising, consisting of gold, silver, copper and zinc, in addition to the large quantities of iron ore. A part of the colony is an arid belt which will require irrigation to bring it into cultivation and in that respect and in respect to the mineral resources and railway construction, the colony is confronted with much the same problems that confronted the early settlers of Colorado and other western states.

Mr. Jones and the other members of the party are interested in the development of the western states and the problems before them, in order that they may benefit by their experience.

America's Object Lesson.

"America at one time looked on England," said Mr. Jones, "as the model of development. Now, however, the development are now turning to America, where the most remarkable development known has taken place. I am the representative of the British South African company, a corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, and am here for the purpose of securing as much information as I can regarding the development of the western states, in order that the company may reap the benefit of the experience of the Americans. We have had to meet the same questions that confront us."

"We are learning the manner of handling irrigation here, the system of education, and all other things that will be beneficial to us. We will adopt as much of the system in vogue here as we deem best, and we will crib from all of them."

"We have found that we have been building our railroads on much the same plan as here, that the roads are built out into undeveloped country, and form the basis of future development that would not be possible without them."

To Adopt School System.

"The free public school system appeals to me as being the best system of education, and it can be said with certainty that in great measure the American school system will be introduced in Rhodesia."

The company has all the responsibilities of the British government on its shoulders, and we are anxious to do the best possible thing for the advancement of the country. Our company is supreme in the colony, and will so remain until the time when we are voluntarily advanced to take over the government in their own behalf.

"We have been in the United States about two weeks and will be here about two weeks longer before we return to London. We have expected to make a complete stock of data and will make up our report to the board of directors of the company, which in turn will adopt certain of our recommendations and reject others."

"The future of Rhodesia will have been advanced by our visit to America and to Colorado."

The party will start for Pueblo this morning at 11 o'clock, and will go from there through several of the southern states, and then on to St. Louis and to Pittsburg and New York, where they will embark for England.

Mr. Hammond said that his visit to Cripple Creek was to impress the proposition of the Guggenheim company.

"My visit has nothing to do with the strike at the mines, and while we are vitally interested in the outcome of the trouble, we will take no action beyond that which is already being taken by the Mine Owners association," said Mr. Hammond.

"In order, however, to keep the mines belonging to the company in good working condition it is necessary to make a complete technical examination at regular intervals, and it is the making

of such an examination, that brings me here at this time.

The Guggenheim Properties.

"I find the physical condition of the mines is very good, and shall leave in a few days for the western part of the state where an examination will be made of the properties there."

Referring to the English capitalists, who are accompanying him on a trip over the state, Mr. Hammond said:

"The party is here primarily for the purpose of making a study of American conditions for their help in the development of the British South African company in Rhodesia in South Africa, over which the company has governmental control. I feel certain, however, that their visit here will result in the investment of considerable capital in the Colorado mining property."

WORSHIP IN OPEN AIR.

On the spot where 30 years before, the Indian had built up his tent and built his camp fire, a church was dedicated yesterday.

The Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Hope is named, and as the bishop sprang from the altar, the hymns and psalms and blessings, the hundreds who stood about him in the open air were worshipping. With bowed heads they looked upon the ground or reverently at the mountains, and the little steeple where the fathers and sisters dwell, or out upon the roadway where many carriages had stopped, and, no doubt, many in the crowd were carried back into the past when there was no church and no Bishop to bless them.

Maybe they were thinking it was on just such a day that the Redskins had come down the pass terrorizing everyone, and committing the depredations that had made their history.

But now all was changed—even the mountains were not so rugged—the tramp of civilization over them had beaten paths that told of progress; the peak looked less forbidding, and the little creek had taken on a more respectful silence. The war-whoop of the past was no more; instead the people were hearing the strains of an orchestra and the volume of 70 voices singing "The Lord is Saviour."

It was all very impressive, the dedication of the new Catholic church at Manitou.

Bishop Matz, in his pontifical robes, and other church dignitaries, gathered about him, the crowd in the open air that afterward found its way within the church, the building itself, with its rich interior of stained glass, perfect statuary and beautiful paintings, the service for formal worship, the choir and music, all were part of the most notable day in the history of the Catholic church in Manitou.

The services began at 10:30 o'clock. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Matz, robed in his vestments, came to the altar, and, attended by clergymen of high rank, walked around the building sprinkling holy water and chanting the psalms. Turning to the crowd of worshippers and clergymen, saying that he dedicated the church in the name of Our Lady of Perpetual Hope. Then the worshiper, following the bishop and his attendants filed into the edifice and the High Mass began.

The Litany of the Saints sung by Bishop Matz and the choir, and, after worshiping for several minutes, Rev. Father Casey, pastor of the new church, addressed the congregation. He thanked the people of Manitou and Colorado for their interest in the progress of the church, and mentioned in particular General William J. Palmer, who, he said, had been the most liberal benefactor of the church in the state.

Others who had contributed in a special way to the furnishing of the church were thanked by Father Casey and afterwards by Bishop Matz.

Bishop Matz' sermon was on the subject of "The Church in the West." He expatiated at considerable length upon the early ages and traced the progress of religion up to the present time. The speaker laid special stress on the religious training of the youth of the country, and the public schools and the influence of the church. He spoke of the anarchistic movement with especial reference to Europe, and deprecated all political faiths which tended to destroy law and order, and the progress of the country. His sermon was especially impressive, dealing, as it did, with subjects outside of the realm of religion as well as religious subjects, and his words were listened to with much interest.

At the conclusion of the regular service of the church was continued, and it was noon when the celebration closed.

A noticeable feature in connection with the service was the number of visitors from outside points that participated as clergymen or worshippers with the congregation. Attending Bishop Matz were his chaplains, Rev. J. J. McLaughlin, St. Louis, and Rev. Father Campbell, Canada; Rt. Rev. Mr. Henry Robinson, V. G. of Denver, Colorado Springs, and Rev. Father Clarke, Gloucester, Mass., sub-deacon of the service. Rev. Vincent of the Benedictine college at Pueblo were among the other clergymen present.

Judge Mullins of Denver, H. C. Videll, county attorney of Colorado, and W. P. Horan, coroner of Denver, A. Gargan, superintendent of the Western Union at Denver; Mrs. Lysight, assessor of Teller county, and a number of other visitors worshipped with the congregation at the Catholic church of Colorado Springs and Colorado City at the services.

After the service a banquet was served Bishop Matz and the visiting clergymen at the Montalme.

The afternoon was spent in receiving clergymen at Manitou.

In the evening services were held as usual. Rev. Father O'Ryan of Denver preached the sermon, his subject being "The Church in the West." The choir of St. Patrick's church of Denver assisted at the vesper service. The soloist of the evening was Mrs. Garrison of Colorado Springs.

DEATH OF MRS. FRICK

SHOCK TO MANY FRIENDS.

Mrs. Martha M. Frick died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. N. Francis, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from pneumonia. Mrs. Frick was 78 years old and has resided in this city about five years.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the residence, 125 North Cascade avenue, and the remains were taken east last night by her son, William Frick, for burial in Philadelphia.

Turkish Proverbs.

With patience sour grapes become sweet and the mulberry leaf satin. "Be not so severe that you are blamed for it, nor so gentle that you are trampled upon for it."

If you have to gather thorns, do it by the stranger's hand.—(Century.)

DEAL IN ISABELLA

President Giddings Issues Formal Statement.

ACQUISITION OF STOCK

NEW COMPANY WILL DOUBT-LESS EFFECT SETTLEMENT OF LITIGATION PENDING AGAINST OLD COMPANY.

Empire State 600,000
Orphan Bell 435,000

E. W. Giddings, president of the Isabella Gold Mining company has issued a statement to stockholders relative to the acquisition of the Isabella company by the Isabella Mines company.

The circular follows:

"To the Stockholders of the Isabella Gold Mining Company.

"GENTLEMEN:—Your directors have to report that as a result of continued negotiations, the mining claims and property of this company have been conveyed by deed to the Isabella Mines company, corporation organized under the laws of the state of Wyoming, having a capital stock of \$2,000,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each.

"The Isabella Gold Mining company has received 1,250,000 shares in the new company, which will give each shareholder one share of stock in the new company for each two shares held in the old.

"The new company has also acquired 600,000 shares of the capital stock of the Empire State Mining company and 435,000 shares of the capital stock of the Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company. For this stock the new company has given 600,000 shares of its stock, leaving 1,250,000 shares in its treasury.

"As you are probably aware, the Isabella Gold Mining company has been sued by the Orphan Bell Mining and Milling company for damages for ore extracted. There are four suits pending where damages in the aggregate amount of over one and one-half millions of dollars are claimed to be recovered.

Out for Empire State.

"We understand negotiations are still in progress with reference to the acquisition of all the remaining stock of The Empire State Mining company, amounting to 600,000 shares, by the Isabella Mines company, which will doubtless result also in the settlement of the litigation referred to.

"Certificates in the Isabella Mines company are now being prepared and will be sent out as early as possible. The directors will at the earliest practicable moment furnish a more complete and detailed statement of the situation and the results of pending negotiations.

By order of the board,
E. W. GIDDINGS, President."

DEATH OF ORVILLE STANLEY

Former Citizen of Colorado Springs Succumbs to Pneumonia at Albuquerque, N. M.

Word was received here last night of the death in Albuquerque, New Mexico, yesterday afternoon, of Orville H. Stanley, a well known former resident of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Stanley, who was 34 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stanley of this city, at the time of his death, was general manager of the American Consolidated Mines company of New Mexico, operating in the Rio Hondo mining district near Tucson.

Mr. Stanley had been in the city back and forth between this state and New Mexico for several years. He was one of the best known mining men in the southwest.

Deceased after an illness of about one week and was caused by pneumonia. The remains will be brought here for interment. The funeral announcement will be made later.

The deceased is survived by two brothers, Charles Stanley, in addition to his parents. They are T. L. Charles E. and Mary V. Stanley. The first named is a letter carrier in the local post-office.

SHORT LINE MEN MINING GRANITE

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE NEAR ST. PETER'S DOME—A COMPANY WILL DEVELOP THE FIND.

The discovery of an extensive granite quarry near St. Peter's Dome, has added another industry to the territory traversed by the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Division.

The discovery was made several weeks ago by Contractor George Wright and Freight Agent Daniel McCafferty of the Short Line. While in the hills looking for building stone they located a deposit of very fine granite. Steps were taken to claim the property, survey and prove it up and a company has been incorporated to mine the granite. The stone is said to be of unusually fine texture, is dark gray in color, and will take a high polish.

The corporation is capitalized for \$50,000, divided into shares of \$10 each and dividends will be paid this month upon 600 shares of preferred stock. George Wright, Daniel McCafferty, George M. Dwyer and E. B. Hosman are named as incorporators.

TRANSFER OF THE COLLEGE MUSEUM

THE STRATTON COLLECTION IS BEING MOVED TO THE NEW SCIENCE BUILDING—WILL TAKE THREE MONTHS.

The transfer of the museum of the Science building is now being made, but on account of the tediousness of the undertaking the work is being done very slowly, and will probably take about three months to make the collection to the different buildings, and set them in order.

In the geological museum, it is necessary to label the minutest specimens, and this work alone will consume considerable time. The collection in Cutter academy is now being moved, in

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CHILD KILLED BY TRAIN ON TRESTLE

Little Clark Steele Wanders Away From Home in Search of Dog, and Meets Sudden Death With Pet in His Arms.

Too young to heed the warning whistle of the engineer, and conscious only of the little dog in his arms, Clark Steele, a mere baby, stood on the railroad trestle at Tejon street yesterday and was struck by a Denver & Rio Grande train.

The child was killed instantly. With his pet, which died with him, he was hurled to the street below, and there picked up, his little head crushed in at the back but the face barely scratched.

The accident occurred at 3 o'clock. Passenger train No. 9 from Denver, in charge of Conductor Fry and engineer H. C. Smith, rounded the curve near the trestle and the train was almost upon the child before the engineer noticed him.

Applied Air Brakes.

"I whistled repeatedly," said Engineer Fry, "and applied the air brakes as soon as possible but not in time to bring the train to a standstill until after it had struck the child and crushed the little body. The baby was too young to heed the warning, and the picture of him standing on the bridge and me unable to do anything to prevent his death will always be with me. Had he been only a little older he would have realized the situation and gone to the trestle, as he could have done."

The Steele family lives at 823 South Sahavatch street. The child had wandered away from the house in search of the dog, which was too constant companion. Mrs. Steele was busy with her house work did not notice his disappearance until she heard the train whistle; then she became alarmed and hearing the dog cry, hastily put down an infant who was in her arms, and ran towards the railroad. Before she arrived, however, someone had picked up little Clark and tenderly carried him to the house. Almost frantic at the news she heard at the trestle Mrs. Steele made her way to the scene and there found the mangled remains.

Grief Stricken Mother.

The scene at the little home last night was pathetic. The mother was almost distracted, as she had always been exceedingly careful in watching the boy, who was scarcely three years old, and thought that he had gotten out of her sight and been killed was a great shock to her.

"I do not understand how he happened to get as far as the trestle and upon it unless he went after his dog, as I am sure he did go after it," said Mrs. Steele. "The railroad is not fenced off and he had no trouble in going down the track. Clark had no playmates and was devoted to the dog, which I feel was the indirect cause of his death."

The father of the child is employed by the Premium Grocery and was at the coal mines north of the city when his son was killed.

Coroner Law will hold an inquest today, and the funeral will not be held until relatives of the family who live at a distance are heard from.

Dr. J. T. Estill, who was on the scene five minutes after the accident occurred stated that death must have occurred instantly.

The neighborhood was in a state of great excitement over the accident, and there will probably be several witnesses at the inquest today.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF

Princeton Supplanted Harvard as Holder of Individual Championship Honor.

Garden City, L. I., Oct. 24.—Princeton supplanted Harvard as the holder of the individual championship honor of the Intercollegiate Golf association, when Fred O. Reinhart defeated W. C. Chick by four up and three to play in the final round of the tournament over the Garden City links today. Reinhart's steadiness at all stages during the morning round of holes gave him a decided advantage, but his opponent held his own during the afternoon and fought every inch of the way out and in.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

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S. H. BARBOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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A. B. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets

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A Neglected "God's Acre" on the Mesa

THE TRAIL ON THE MESA.

OVER the mesa, bare and brown,
Under the blazing southern sun,
A worn old trail leads forth from
The town
To the dwelling of those whose toll is
Done.

A little cluster of graves, forlorn,
Forgotten, lonely, unkempt, and still;
While round the cactus and through the
thorn
The narrow trail creeps over the hill.

Somebody's lover, somebody's friend,
Under each wooden head-board lies;
Somebody's drama played to the end,
To praising mortals or weeping skies.

Sin and sorrow and love, now past,
Strength to conquer, and faults to fall;
These they have known; and then, at last,
The slow sad journey over the trail.

The sun is riding home to his rest,
The gates of the great corral swing
wide;
The trail leads on to the heart of the west,
Over the crest of the great divide.

—Florence E. Pratt.

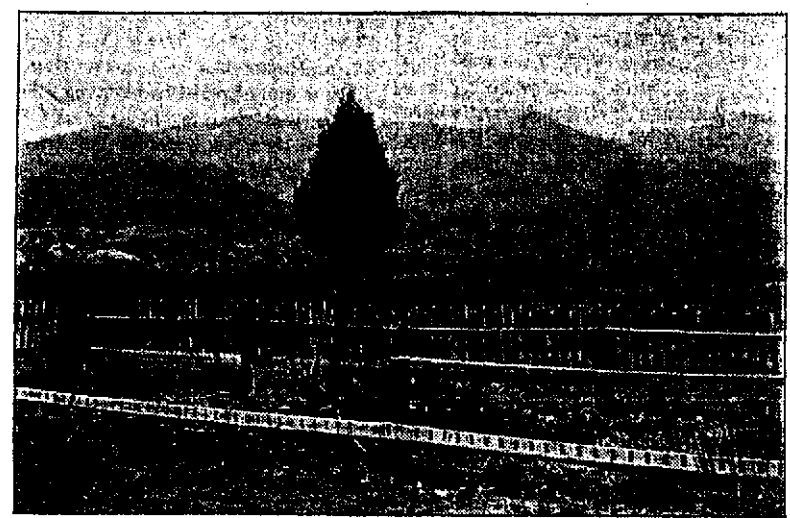
FEW OF the thousands of tourists,
And even residents of this
city, who have driven over the
high mesa west of the city know that,
lifted on its brown summit there is
a ruined God's acre.

It is the deserted graveyard of the
pioneers of 40 years ago.

As you drive across the mesa west-
ward, away off to the left you will
catch a view of some heaps of bricks,
some straggling broken paling fences,

and among them the gleam of half a
dozen white stones.
Only one living thing relieves the
dreary monotony of the place, a stunted
evergreen, whose roots reach down
and twine around the lonely inmate
of a forgotten grave.

DESOLATE AND NEGLECTED.
The original space occupied by this
graveyard was a couple of acres. Years
ago an attempt was made to protect it



VIEW OF NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.

from the cattle browsing on the mesa,
and a wire fence was stretched around
a portion of it. But the wire has rusted
away, the posts have rotted, until now
it stands the most desolate, neglected
and forgotten graveyard in Colorado.

The oldest decipherable head stone
dates back to 1864. It is a rude sand-
stone slab and the name "C. Hanlon,
aged 64, May 20, 1864" is carved in
fading lines of rude script, as though

some kindly hand had traced the record
with a crude and imperfect tool.

In the old days, when men flocked
across the plains, and camped in the
shadow of the Rockies in their way
to the farther golden west, some of
them sickened and died and were buried
here.

It was not the first graveyard in the
shadow of Pike's Peak. Where the
fourth ward school house now stands
saw the first burial place of white men
among the foothills.

"That was the graveyard where they
shot a man to start it," said one of the
oldest inhabitants a few days ago. That
was the cemetery of tragedy; the last
resting place of the pioneers of our
earlier civilization.

CEMETERY OF PATHOS.

This graveyard on the mesa is the
cemetery of pathos. As it grew it be-
came the recognized burying place of
Colorado City, but for a dozen years
past no interments have been made
there. Scores of bodies have been re-
moved to other resting places, and now
all those that remain are forgotten.

Their very names have passed from
memory. Two or three wooden planks,
bleached gray by the elements, but
with not the slightest decipherable
mark to tell who rests beneath, dot the
desolate expanse.

The two or three marble slabs have

preserved their lettering in sharp lines.
This is due to climatic conditions. One
of the freshest, apparently, reads:

ARTHUR CUYLER,

Son of W. F. and M. A. Warren,

June 23, 1872.

A little farther away is another
headstone, broken in two and propped
against a rotten paling fence that once

surrounded the other graves. This
record reads:

W. H. LITTLE,

May 17, 1873,

Aged 19 years, 5 mos., 27 d.

All of the known dead have been
gradually removed to other resting
places. But parents and friends have
followed their own dead or have mov-

ed farther towards the setting sun.
In eastern cities there are children, pos-
sibly of other men, white haired
the last resting place of father or hus-
band, and who never will. The level
soil, dotted with cactus and sage
brush and gray mesa grass, hides for-
ever any distinguishable mark of the
mounds that were once raised above
these dead of long ago.

The indecipherable stones, the
silence, the barrenness, present a pic-
ture of the fulfillment of the prophetic
description the "abomination of desola-
tion."

There are three Tolstol settlements
in England—at Christchurch; Par-
leigh, Essex; and on the Cotswold
Hills, no long distance from Gloucester,
but rather nearer to the town of Stroud.
The current number of the mag-
azine called Vitality has an il-
lustrated article on the latter col-
ony, with which the editor "was
rather disappointed." It was be-
gun five years ago on the communal
plan, but that failed. There are now
eight huts, with ten men, four women
and four children on this Whiteway
farm, the inhabitants including two
young men belonging to a well-known
London family. Government is pas-
sive, and there is no resistance to
wrongs done.—(Westminster Gazette.

How Tourists "Decorate" the Scenery

TO BE SEEN and known of men
is one of the great weaknesses
of the American people.

It finds its expression in the almost
insane desire on the part of some to
write their names in public places; to
carve their initials on trees and where-
ever a jackknife can cut its way into
the wood of historic places.

There is scarcely a water tank along
a western trunk line whose massive
beams are not covered with the initials
of chance passersby, or the sign man-
uals of predatory tramps.

It remains for Cheyenne canon, how-
ever, to take the palm for a unique dis-
play of one phase of this universal
evidence of human weakness. At the
head of one of the wearisome climbs
in the canon there are to be found
shrubs, saplings and full grown trees
littered white with what from a distance
looks like a midsummer snow.

CARDS OF VISITORS.

But, it's nothing of the kind. It is
the cards of visitors impaled on the
branches of the trees. Some are held
on with pins. Two or three six-penny
nails have been driven into the trunk
of one of the larger trees and cards

have been stuck on this until the ex-
posed length of the nail is completely
hidden.

A fallen trunk prostrate along the
edge of a precipice, has been covered
white with visiting cards, business
cards, and even old envelopes with the
names of the foolish inscribed thereon.
The accompanying photograph fur-
nishes some idea of this odd example
of an inherent human failing.

Women's names, married and single,
figure largely in the collection. There
are thousands of them. It must be con-
fessed that the sentiments penciled
by subsequent male visitors upon some
of these cards would not look well in
print.

MISS DOLLY'S CARD.

Some of the comments of the rude
men are amusing:
Thus, on the card of "Miss Dolly
Fetzer," some waggish fellow has
written:

"Oh, Dolly, we have missed you
Far, far, away."
Here's another; beneath the name of
"Miss Daisy Johnson," is written:
"Daisy, you are a peach."

Unfortunately, the cards of the wo-
men do not indicate the city from
which they hail. A good many have
not even the prefix of "Miss" or "Mrs."
Some of the writers have inscribed
sentiments on their cards before jab-

bing them on the leafless twigs, or
punching a hole through them with a
lead pencil and suspending them by a
bit of shoestring to a half decayed
branch.

"Isn't this lovely?" writes Miss Dor-
othy F. Jennings. "The finest ever,"
gushes Miss Oppenheimer, wherever
she may have hailed from. Miss Helen
Parker got her lines from Roderick

Dhu twisted, when she wrote on a
shiny bit of pasteboard with a hard
pencil below her name:

"'Twas worth ten years of peace-
ful life

One glance at this array."

VERY GUSHY.

But the gushiest of all the mis-
spelled gushy sentiments inscribed at
this palpitating altitude appears on the

card of a young lady whose name in
fashionable block letter was engraved
"Miss Woods." It was: "Would not
love in a cottage be heavenly up here?"

The cards of the male human run
the gamut of every line of business.
Doctors, attorneys, consulting engi-
neers, county officials, county superin-
tendents, and a bushel of other cards
with crescents and seimlites and

shields, elk heads, spread eagles, and
all the signs, symbols, and marks of
every secret society under the sun.
There are hundreds of envelopes with
business addresses, and, presumably,
the name of the visitor. There is the
same display of doubtful wit and smart
sayings on many of these.

Mr. Josh. A. Polk left his card in a
conspicuous place tacked on the trunk
of a tree. Some wag wrote beneath:
"You are not a Josh, you are a —
fool."

The agent of a western beer firm
displays a large card conspicuously,
upon which appears in large letters the
words: "Blue Ribbon Beer," to which
has been added the words in lead pen-
cil "Is used exclusively by temperance
people."

AN ADVERTISER.

Mr. Peter Dolby, New York, left his
card in the canon, and some graceless
scamp has written, "Mr. Peter Dol-
laby, no one but a rag doll would ad-
vertise here."

A Britisher, Mr. Henry Legge, 81
York road, London got it thuswise:
"Henry, was you ever pulled?" To
this was added in another hand,
"Nixie."

A careful search revealed one thing,
that among the thousands of cards
tacked on, hung on, stuck on, the trees

and bushes and fallen trunks there
was not a card that bore name or ap-
pearance of being above the common-
place.

Higher up the side of the mountain
where the odor of pine grows more
pungent, the turquoise of the sky more
brilliant, the heart beats faster, and
the breath grows shorter, is the spot
where once Helen Hunt of blessed
memory lay in her dreamless sleep.
Here, as farther down is the same
reckless waste of pasteboard.

NOTHING SACRED.

Half the visitors are ignorant of the
fact that Helen Hunt's body no longer
reposes here, but with heartless irre-
verence the claimants for momentary
notoriety have thrust their cards into
the chinks of the rocks, and impaled
them on the shining spines of the
overhanging pines. There are no com-
ments on any of these cards, the soli-
tary mark of respect, and the only one
visible in the vicinity.

What becomes of the cards?
A good many blow away and line
the bottom of the pools in the vicinity.
Others flutter up and down the moun-
tain side. Thousands rot in the inter-
stices of the rocks. The remainder
are scraped off and scooped up by un-
romantic attendants who make a bon-
fire of them before winter sets in.



CARDS OF TOURISTS ABOVE SEVEN FALLS.

The Isthmian Canal Question

(Special to the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—
The president is now at
work on his message to the
regular session of congress.
There will be no new matters for him
to discuss and possibly several which
occupied considerable space in the last
message will not be touched upon.
Therefore, it may be shorter than usual.
Opinion is divided as to whether
he will submit the Isthmian canal
question again at this time, as it is
known that he believes patience should
be exercised still further with Colom-
bia. New propositions are constantly
talked of, and it is possible that Colom-
bia will come forward with a plan
which will have to be submitted in the
United States in the form of a new
treaty. She would be risking consider-
able by so doing for a reopening of the
topic in the senate would encourage the
Nicaragua advocates to new efforts,
and it would be found that there was
considerable irritation over the rejection
of the treaty proposed by the
United States.

Canal matters are occupying consid-
erable time and energy, not only in
the state department, but at the White
house, but great secrecy is maintained
as to what is doing. Senator Morgan
and the Nicaraguan representatives
have been in conference with the pre-
sident and the secretary of state, and
it is supposed that some preliminary
agreement with Nicaragua and Costa
Rica, in addition to those already
made, is being formed. The general
belief, however, is that some deal will
yet be made with Panama.

Saved Job by Criticism.

A curious bit of official history has
been recorded in the case of Somer-
ville, a member of the board of general
appraisers in New York. Somerville
is the man who recently published an
article in the North American Review
reflecting very seriously upon the
president's southern policy in the mat-
ter of appointing colored men to office.
This criticism, undoubtedly, irritated
the president considerably, and in-
censed his friends, and Somerville's
head was demanded, not by the presi-

dent, but by his active supporters. The
president has decided not to ask for
Somer's resignation for the reason
that it would be accepted as arising
from this article published in the mag-
azine. The complication arises from
the fact that Secretary Shaw has been
after Somerville for some time, and he
was just about to have him relieved
from office. The result of this article,
criticizing the president, therefore, is
really to save him his job, rather than
to lose it. It would not be safe, however,
for other government officials, now
under fire, to adopt this course as a
general rule for saving themselves.

Economy at West Point.

The proverbial extravagance of army
officers can hardly be laid at the door
of West Point. The strictest economy
is the rule there. Each cadet receives
a yearly allowance from the govern-
ment of \$640, and he is forbidden to
receive one cent from any other
source. Of the sum mentioned he
never handles a penny. It is drawn in
monthly installments from the United
States treasury by the treasurer of the
academy, who expends it according to
regulation. So strict is the rule
against the handling of any money
whatever by the cadets that they are
not allowed to have pockets in their
clothes.

Colonel Mills, the superintendent of
the academy, recommends that the gov-
ernment bear the expense of lighting
the quarters, and renewing the furni-
ture in them, as well as some other in-
cidents, amounting in all to about \$20
a year for each cadet, and that this sum
be added to the equipment fund, for
which \$4 is deducted monthly from
the pro rata income of \$45. The equip-
ment fund is used in the purchase of
an outfit upon graduation.
At present there are 495 cadets at
West Point, the maximum provided
by law being 523. The treasurer of the
academy is also the quartermaster and
commissary officer, and provides, pre-
pares and serves their meals, purchases
the materials for, and makes and
mends their uniforms, and attends to
the laundry. This last is quite a con-
siderable item in a cadet's expenses.
Some idea of the proportions which it

May Be Chief Feature of President's Message to the Regular Session

may take is gained when it is learned
that the number of pairs of white
trousers laundered for each from June
1 to September 1, was 86. The mess
is pro rated, and averages about 84
cents a day, for three full meals.
There are no complaints, so it must
be satisfactory.

Philippine Census.

Professor Henry Gannett, of the U.
S. geological survey, has returned to
Washington burdened with a cargo of
papers accumulated in his work of tak-
ing the Philippine census. It will be
months before the data is gotten into
printable shape. Consequently, the
election of a Philippine legislature will
be indefinitely postponed until an ap-
portionment, based on the official cen-
sus can be made. It is now believed
that the first session of that legislature
will open January 1, 1905, at Manila.
Professor Gannett's report covers not

only an enumeration of the population,
but statistics of manufactures, trans-
portation, and the agriculture of the
islands. The expense of his work is
to be borne by the insular government,
but the expenditure involved in print-
ing the facts gathered will be met by
the national treasury.

In the official papers there is nothing
on the subject of the purchase and sale
of women in the Moro islands. How-
ever, a returned officer tells that they
are quite as much an article of com-
merce as sugar or coffee. The Mahar-
ajah of Bonga, who was asked to place
a money value on the quartermaster's
wife in that district, squinted up his
eyes contemptively, and finally ap-
praised her at \$100. He took into ac-
count her size, perhaps, for she is a
Junoesque woman, because when asked
to put a similar value on the slim and
graceful wife of the American governor,

he promptly made it \$80. The value
of the market female is \$40 Mexican.

Government in Grocery Trade.

It is not generally known, perhaps,
that Uncle Sam carries on quite a num-
ber of businesses of a nature that puts
him in the line of quite ordinary trade.
For instance, he is the biggest printer
in the world, everybody does know
that, he is a heavy peddler of waste
paper, and just recently he has gone
into the grocery business. It would
appear that he was really reluctant
to take up this branch of trade, but
was forced to it. Whenever a suspect-
ed cargo arrives in any port of the
United States, the customs officials
promptly select a case of the goods
and forward it for inspection to the
chemists of the agricultural depart-
ment, who make an analysis. Some-
times, the goods under suspicion are
canned or bottled, and under such cir-

cumstances, only one bottle or can is
opened. It became quite a problem
how to dispose of the remaining cans
or bottles in the case. They could not
be returned to the importer. Then, too,
they cost the department something,
for a case of goods cannot be boldly
confiscated from an importer before it
is proven that he is bringing in an
adulterated article, so the government
pays for whatever it takes up for in-
vestigation. If the sample is found
to be unadulterated, it is sold, that is,
it is going to be under the new arrange-
ment. Just what the method of sale
will be has not been decided. It is
suggested that public auctions, after
the manner of the dead letter office
auctions will be most popular. Adul-
terated goods are, of course, destroyed.
Importers have not objected to the
government certificates for their goods,
a thing which can be advertised to
advantage. "Approved and sold by the
U. S. government" should be quite a
card.

Cortelyou's Department.

Notwithstanding the strenuous bid
for notoriety which the postoffice de-
partment has been making since the
beginning of 1902, by far the greater
part of public interest is centered in
the new department of commerce and
labor. Those who know its head, Sec-
retary Cortelyou, when he was secre-
tary to the president, are intent upon
his methods in balancing the seesaw
of government relations towards labor
and capital, and in turning the crank
that keeps moving the merry-go-round
of commerce. His years in the White
house gave him tact sufficient for the
first, and it is believed he was born
with energy enough for the second.
He has certainly made selection of a
capable man to assist him in the per-
son of James Garfield, popularly
known about Washington as "Jimmie
Garfield."

Mr. Garfield is the hard-
est kind of a worker, yet he takes
things easily, without fuss, pompous-
ness or excitement of any kind. While
acting as one of the civil service com-
missioners, he used the desk which
had formerly been occupied by Presi-
dent Roosevelt. Upon Jimmie Gar-

field's initiation into the commission
President Proctor said to him, "You
will have the honor of sitting at the
same desk which President Roosevelt
used when he was a member of this
commission." "I am rather used to
that sort of thing," replied the new
commissioner, to sitting at a desk that
was used by a president of the United
States. I use my father's desk at
home, so I guess I shall be able to do
my work all right at this one." No
one can find that Mr. Garfield was at
all muddled by the high honor con-
ferred upon him.

As yet Secretary Cortelyou is with-
out a chief for his bureau of manu-
factures, but there is no lack of can-
didates for the position. They come
from all parts of the country, from
San Francisco to Boston. The latest
is the famous humorist, Charles Heber
Clark, who, under the nom-de-plume
"Max Adeler," years ago published
"Random Shots," "Elbow Room," and
"Out of the Hurly Burly." It is many
years, however, since Mr. Clark gave
up the profession of humorist and be-
came a writer upon economic subjects.
He is now noted as an expert manu-
facturer of textiles. He has made a
second reputation for himself as the
editor of "The Textile Record," and
it is generally conceded that no other
man in the country is so well and
widely acquainted in the particular
field of commerce which will come
under the study of the bureau of man-
ufactures. The salary carried by the
position is \$4,500.

"Wanderlust" of Americans.
As an illustration of the "wander-
lust" of Americans, it is interesting
to hear that during his administration
of the state department, Secretary Hay
has issued 79,000 passports. This is
nearly 27,000 more than any other
secretary of state has signed. Secre-
tary Hamilton Fish, whose term was
three years longer than the period re-
cently served by Mr. Hay, issued
450 of these documents. It is hard
to see the record may have a chance to
assume even greater proportions be-
fore the present head of the first de-
partment of the state, his pen as the
ranking cabinet officer.

Life-Zones in the Rocky Mountain Region

The reader of scientific papers—such
as Science, of New York, or the older
journal, Nature, of London—will re-
member to have seen from time to time
the name of T. D. A. Cockerell, presi-
dent of the Las Vegas Science club;
and will recall that it has usually been
attached to some acute observation or
original contribution to knowledge.
During the past 15 years this energetic
investigator has given a prominent
place among the subjects of his inquiry
to the subject of "life-zones" in New
Mexico and other mountainous dis-
tricts, and he is now prosecuting simi-
lar researches in the Pike's Peak re-
gion.

Life-zones are areas, usually more or
less belt-like in form as shown on the
map, characterized by particular as-
semblages of plants and animals. The
different climatic conditions are the
cause of this zonal distribution of liv-
ing things, and, among these conditions,
altitude exerts an influence not dis-
similar in effect to that of latitude.
Hence in ascending a Colorado moun-
tain, zones will be traversed resembling
in their products successively Canada,
the Hudson's Bay territory and finally,
at the summit, the Arctic regions. To
trace out the various effects of these
climatic variations is a work of ab-
sorbing scientific interest, and of prac-
tical utility as well, since its results

enable the agriculturist to pronounce
with confidence, from the natural prod-
ucts of any piece of untilled ground,
to what kinds of crops it will be best
fitted.

Mr. Cockerell has consented to read
before the Scientific society of Colorado
college at its approaching meeting of
the 30th inst., a paper embodying some
of the results of his former work in
their relation to the survey of Pike's
Peak which he has lately begun. He
will point out ways in which anyone
who is sufficiently interested may co-
operate in this valuable research. The
meeting will be held at Perkins hall,
at 4:15 on Friday afternoon, and all
are invited to attend.

Great Oil and Gas Wells of the Bartlesville Section

(By a Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Bartlesville, I. T., Oct. 15.—The Bartlesville oil field, the richest and newest section of the oil fields of Kansas and Indian Territory, has 80 producing oil wells, according to the official report of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company and the Cudahy Oil company on October 1.

Since that date a number of new oil wells, probably 10 in all, have been brought in, so that there are today 90 producing oil wells in this section. Drilling operations are being carried on as speedily as possible, and by the time the new four-inch line of the Indian Territory Illuminating company is completed, which will be within 40 days, there will be fully 100 wells in the Bartlesville field ready to turn their product into the line.

Large Area.

Everything is new in the Bartlesville field. And in that field is included all that section of country roughly embraced by the Osage and the Cherokee nations, a scope of territory 60 miles from north to south and 150 east and west, a section wonderful in the richness and variety of natural resources. Here in this scope of country is included what is admitted at this time to be the most prolific fields of the entire Kansas oil belt, here exist the largest wells that have been opened in the belt, here is found the highest grade of oil in the field, three facts that stand forth and give to Bartlesville a pre-eminence possessed by no other section of this great and wonderful belt. And these statements are not made inadvisably, but are the result of close observation and investigation extending over eight weeks spent in the oil fields.

The geological formation, the necessary depth, the grade of the oil, these are considerations that make the Bartlesville oil the most sought after product in the entire field. And it is the most prized oil to be had today in any field west of the Mississippi and east of the high grade product of the Pennsylvania field.

In a Good Spot.

But as to the location of this oil find. Take a good map of Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory and put your finger on the 96th meridian; follow it from the Kansas state line south until it crosses the northern boundary of the Creek nation and within half a mile of this line you have the proved oil belt of the Bartlesville field. The belt as demonstrated by actual production is 53 miles long from the Kansas line on the north to the Creek nation line on the south. The prospectors have proceeded with caution in their work and have clung tenaciously to a north and south line, in carrying forward their development work; so that at the present time the proved oil field of Indian and Oklahoma territories lies within half a mile on each side of the 96th meridian.

Undoubtedly the oil belt is much wider than this; but operations in the past have been conducted with a cautiousness which has held back the field. Leases can be had readily at the present time from the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company, which has the entire Osage nation, comprising 1,800,000 acres, under lease. This company has divided the land along the east half of the nation into three tiers of "lots" as they are called. Each lot is half a mile north and south and from three to four miles east and west, so that there are 116 lots between the south Kansas line and the south boundary of the Osage nation in each of the three tiers. The first tier of lots along the 96th meridian can be had for \$3 an acre, the second tier at \$2 an acre and the third at \$1 an acre. Beyond these and to the west is a vast expanse embracing many hundred thousand acres which is open to leasing but on which no price has been set.

East of the 96th meridian lies the Cherokee nation and the lands of the five civilized tribes. The government is still allotting these lands to the civilized Indians, and until the deeds are approved by the government there will be a little delay in securing working leases in perfect title. However, as the last land filed on was September 30, it is now merely a matter of settling the allotments according to the dates of filing when deeds will be issued to the Indians who will in turn proceed to lease according to law to the white men. Within a few weeks everything will be on in full force in the Bartlesville section, and the interest and excitement will continue to grow as the government approves of the filings of the Indians. It may be explained at this point that the government permits every Indian man, woman and child, to file on 160 acres of land within the Indian Territory. After the filings are made, the government looks them over and issues deeds to the earliest filer. The Indians are beginning to receive their deeds from the government and are in turn leasing their grounds to the white men in short order.

A Bit of History.

The history of oil in the territories runs back to 1835 when William Johnston, F. M. Overies, George B. Keeler, D. W. Lipe, C. C. Lipe, Robert B. Ross, Jesse Cochran, W. B. Carey and others, 13 in all, took up 208,000 acres of land comprising 325½ square miles of territory in the Cherokee nation, under the law allowing one citizen to lease one mile square. This ground was subsequently sub-let to the Cudahy Oil company of Chicago, which concern entered the field in February, 1896, and sank its first test well on the banks of the Caney river, just north of the old town of Bartlesville. The experiment was a decided success, as it resulted in opening a well which yielded 50 barrels a day and opened a new oil field 12 miles south of anything that had been opened up to that date in the Kansas field. But in 1898 what was known as the Curtis act was passed by congress annulling the old tribal laws of the five civilized nations under which the leases had been granted. Consequently the Cudahy company proceeded with caution for a few months and then practically abandoned the field. Therefore, what promised to become a good oil field was nipped in the bud and everything lay quiescent until the summer of 1902.

Got a Big Lease.

About the time that the Cudahy company was beginning its operations in the Cherokee nation some citizens of Bartlesville obtained a lease on the entire Osage nation, comprising 1,800,000 acres in all, and formed the Phoenix Oil company. Later this concern sub-let a tract 6½ miles to the Osage Oil company which was incorporated in the summer of 1896. A test well was put down 2½ miles north of the present town of Bartlesville, which marked the removal of the base of operations into the Osage nation, and here as well as on the other side of the dividing meridian line, oil was found and in paying quantities, and since that time 11 holes have been drilled in and of the 11 in all only one has been dry.

The next work to be done was by the Alameda Oil company of St. Louis and elsewhere which entered the field and commenced operations on block 40, four miles south of the eight wells of the Phoenix company, the result of which was startling. The Alameda company brought in its first well August 1, 1902, with a production of 350 barrels a day. This touched off the excitement again, particularly in view of the fact that the Alameda company opened the oil sand drilling with a five-inch bit, so that when the five-inch casing was inserted in the well the oil came up with such a rush that it was both impossible and unnecessary to insert the customary tubing, and for 14 months the oil has been flowing steadily upward through nothing but a five-inch casing and is making 50 barrels a day or better at this time. The company has opened eight wells in all, five of which are flowing naturally and three pumping.

A Good Flower.

The next effort of the Cudahy company was in the spring of the present year when the Johnson No. 2 was sunk near the first well and proved to be a good flower. It is now averaging 25 barrels a day every day of the month and is one of the steadiest wells in the field. In view of the money which the Cudahy company has expended on its leases in 1896 and the attempt that has been made in good faith to develop the ground, the United States government approved a lease on that is known as section 12 in the Cherokee nation on which the town of Bartlesville was located, the Cudahys being given the oil rights under the town. However, the company has confined its operations entirely to the open land on the west side of the town and has drilled 18 producing wells, all of which are making a good production. In addition, three drilling rigs are kept in constant operation proving up the territory. The production of the Cudahys is easily 1,000 barrels a day out of the 18 wells as several of them are making better than 100 barrels every 24 hours. Of course, no absolute report can be made until the wells are connected with the pipe line of the Indian Territory Illuminating company, which is building a four-inch line from the southern terminus of the Standard line at Caney, Kansas, to the center of the Bartlesville field. This line will be completed in 40 days' time when a decided boom will be launched in this promising field.

An Inspiring Sight.

One of the inspiring sights to the visitor first going to Bartlesville is to see a row of a dozen or more derricks strung along the west side of the town, road track all of which mark the site of oil wells that are earning for their owner anywhere from \$25 to \$100 a day apiece. That is making money; but it is just the way the money is being made in the Kansas-Indian Territory oil fields. The operations of the Cudahy company are the largest and in fact the only operations that are being conducted on the Cherokee side of the 96th meridian for the reason cited above in relation to titles. However, the government is issuing deeds to the Indians as fast as this can be properly done and the Indians in turn are leasing to the white man.

After this general statement of the field, one may ask what are the dimensions of the proved oil trends? The Cudahy company has opened up one of the best if not the best oil pool south of the Kansas line. In discussing the Bartlesville field it is necessary to constantly hold in mind the fact that at present the 96th meridian marks an arbitrary boundary between the Osage country on the west and the Cherokee country on the east, the line still in control of the government. When the operations of the Cudahys are recited, the whole story of the Cherokee country has been told; but coming into the Osage territory it is another tale. The entire Osage nation is now under lease to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company for 10 years from 1896.

In this vast domain comprising 1,800,000 acres, oil has been found all along the eastern boundary of the Osage nation for a distance of 58 miles, from north to south. The east and west dimensions are being altered almost every day by the new wells being brought in. At the present time the most westerly well in the Osage nation is on lot 232, nine miles west of where the 96th meridian intersects the Kansas state line and immediately south of Jonesborough, Kansas. A well on two miles west of Bartlesville, and the oil comes of this development work will be followed with interest as it will tend in a measure to open up an entirely new section of country. If the well comes in strong, there will be a rush to the new field, but if it is a dry hole it will hardly stop development work as the Pawhuska section is in direct line with the Chautauqua trend in southern Kansas.

Important Wells.

The most important development of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is on lot 32 where they have opened nine wells. On lot 33 Messrs. Kinser and some contractors for the

M. K. & T. railway have brought in three wells and are about to bring in a fourth, the flow ranging from 25 to 40 barrels a day. On lot 34, under lease to the same parties, nothing has been done. On lot 35, Messrs. Kinsey, Wallace and Miles of Kansas City are busy at work drilling but have not brought in anything. On lot 36, Messrs. A. P. McBride of the Consolidated Manufacturing, Gas & Oil company of Independence and C. M. Patton of the Citizens Gas company of Coffeyville with others have developed two big oil wells and have just brought in a good oil well that will average 25 barrels a day. The gas wells run from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic feet a day. These wells are located about two and a half miles southwest of the town of Bartlesville and supply the gas for that city and its growing manufactures.

On lot 37, Messrs. Kinsey, Wallace & Miles have opened three oil wells which will run from 50 to 60 barrels a day. On lot 38, J. J. Curly of Bartlesville has opened two wells that will run 40 barrels a day. On lot 39, the Sand Fork Oil company has two oil wells and is drilling a third. On lot 40, the Alameda Oil company, J. J. Curly manager, has opened eight wells, five of which are flowing and three pumping wells. The former are averaging from 40 to 75 barrels a day and the latter 20 barrels, making a daily production of 355 barrels. The first well was brought in August 1, 1902, with a flow of 350 barrels a day through a five-inch casing, and it was this well which revived all the interest in the Bartlesville section and started the boom which is now in progress throughout Indian and Oklahoma territories. This well was located four miles south in that section and was distinctly "wildcatting," and the results obtained were all the more gratifying in face of the fact that the company's first well on lot 38 was a dry hole. Following the big well on lot 40, the Alameda went back to 35 and drilled in another dry hole last November; then went 1,000 feet north on the same block and sank a third well, opening up 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas. This well is now making 40 barrels a day. This company has brought in a number of good wells on lot 40, and its operations are among the most important in the Bartlesville field. It is a close corporation.

Other Finds.

On lot 41, the Illinois Osage Oil company has brought in one well yielding 15 barrels. On lot 42, Carter Bros. of Ohio, have brought in two small wells and two dry holes. On lot 43, the Colonial Oil & Gas company has brought in two oil wells, one gas well, and has a fourth going down. On lot 44, Messrs. Skelton and Moore and Scribner have five good wells. On lot 45, nothing has been done. On lots 46 and 47, the British Oil company has just commenced drilling. On lot 48, Judge Biddison of Pawnee and Attorney Perkins of Coffeyville have one 20-barrel well. On lot 49, T. Barnesdale of Pittsburg and J. S. Glenn of Parkersburg, W. Va., have one well which is yielding 25 barrels. On lot 50, G. F. Getty of Minneapolis has just started a well. On lot 51, F. E. Weir & Co. of Kansas City have two 25-barrel wells. On lot 52, Senator Myron Matson of Bradford, Pa., has one well down. On lot 53, Senator Matson has a dry hole. Lots 54 and 55 are leased to Senator A. F. Fancher of New York but nothing is being done. On lot 56, Messrs. Brown and Wiles of New York are doing development work but have not brought in any well. Lot 57 is idle. On lot 58, P. D. McConnell is drilling. Then nothing is being done until lot 66 is reached, where Eugene Blase, of Perry, Oklahoma, will commence operations soon. Then nothing is being done until lot 91 is reached where Messrs. Guffy and Galey are operating upon a large scale. This concern has leased a tract 12 by 18 miles in which five wells have been brought in, while four rigs are being kept at work all the time. Below the Guffy and Galey holdings the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is operating on lot 92 to the Creek line.

The other development work being done in the Osage nation under lease from the Indian Territory Illuminating company is upon lot 232, by Senator A. F. Fancher, who has brought in one well, and on lot 233, where Messrs. Barnesdale and Glenn have brought in three wells and have a fourth one about to come in. This development work is up against the Kansas line south of Jonesborough. The Indian Territory company is offered by H. V. Foster of New York, president, D. E. Frost, secretary and treasurer, and M. P. Stilwell, manager.

Immediate Market.

By the above it will be seen that there is a great deal more development work in progress and being accomplished than is generally supposed. All of the above is in the Osage nation where leases are to be had at the present time with perfect title. In the Cherokee nation the development is not so far along and is confined to what the Cudahy company has done. This drilling has 15 wells already and is being done as fast as possible with three standard rigs in the field.

Work has been hampered somewhat in the Bartlesville section through lack of a market, but this will be speedily corrected as the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is engaged at the present time running a four-inch steel pipe line from the Kansas line about two miles west of Caney to lot 32 near Bartlesville. This line will cost with materials \$750,000 and will be completed in 40 days when an immediate market will be furnished, as the Indian Territory company's line will be connected immediately with the Standard's six-inch pipe line which runs to Caney. Later, the Standard will continue its six-inch line down to Bartlesville, and in time both the four-inch and six-inch lines will be used as the Bartlesville field will unquestionably produce enough oil to need the two lines.

Gas Fields.

The gas resources of Bartlesville are still in their infancy, although enough development has been done to indicate

that one of the greatest deposits of natural gas in the entire Kansas-Indian Territory oil and gas belt lies immediately adjacent to Bartlesville. The first gas well was opened on lot 36 and yielded 10,000,000 cubic feet a day. A second well yielding between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 feet a day was opened later, and each succeeding well sank in the vicinity of the above wells brings in gas, so that it is safe to say that a field six miles square has been opened with a yield of 50,000,000 cubic feet a day. The static pressure of the gas in well No. 1 on lot 37, where the gauge shows 500 pounds to the square inch.

The static pressure of the Bartlesville gas wells is 500 pounds to the square inch, being the greatest pressure in the entire belt. This is a most important point as it is of great value in indicating the volume of the flow and the amount of the gas deposit. The largest gas well is on lot 37, which yields 9,448,000 cubic feet a day, according to the official gauge. The next largest is No. 2 on lot 36 which yields 8,550,000 cubic feet, and No. 3, which yields 8,000,000. These measurements are official and mean much more than the haphazard estimates on the wells in other portions of the belt. The Bartlesville gas field extends in reality from the Kansas line down to the Creek line, a distance of 58 miles, although the developed field is close to Bartlesville.

Industries at Bartlesville.

The Bartlesville Gas & Oil company, capitalized at \$200,000 and gets its gas from the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company from its Osage field, the gas sand is opened at about 1,500 feet, being the greatest depth at which gas is found in the entire oil and gas belt. This is an important consideration also, as it has much to do with the permanency of the deposit. The Bartlesville Vitreous Brick company is an important industry that is using the gas of this section and is turning out 50,000 common brick a day. The company is figuring on installing a number of down-draft kilns for the purpose of burning the brick in the pressed brick. The American Well & Prospecting company is installing a plant at Bartlesville to manufacture oil well supplies and is building up a good trade. The National Supply company, the Crystal Ice company and the glass factory which has just been secured are the leading industries of Bartlesville. The town has a population of 2,500 souls, a good city government, council and municipal officers, and is growing at a rate that is truly remarkable.

Geology.

The geological formation of the Bartlesville section is the same as elsewhere throughout the Kansas field, being an intermixture of limestones and shales with the gas and oil sands in the lower layers. The Oswego line is found in this field at a depth of 900 feet, which makes it 200 feet below tide water as the elevation of Bartlesville is but 700 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. This formation outcrops at Chelsea and Oswego, 60 miles east. Below the Oswego line comes the Cherokee shale, so named because it outcrops in the Cherokee nation and is a distinguishing feature of the country south of the Kansas line. The Cherokee shale is about 600 feet thick and carries the oil and gas sands. There are three oil sands in the Bartlesville field, one of which only is pay.

The first is found at 930 feet, the second at 1,100 feet, and the third at 1,335 to 1,350 feet. It is the latter that is so richly productive in the Bartlesville field. What has been called a fourth sand has been opened on lot 44 at 1,500 feet but it is in reality the third sand and the greater depth is accounted for by the fact that the well on lot 44 was sunk on top of a hill 250 feet above the surrounding country. The oil sand which yields in the Bartlesville field is from 5 feet to 125 feet thick with an average thickness of 25 to 40 feet. The shallowest wells are up against the Cherokee shale, and block 233 they get oil at 1,020 feet and the bottom of the pay sand at 1,059 feet, and as one proceeds southward the depth of the wells increases until a few miles above the Creek line when the formation begins to tip up again. This makes an important consideration for the Bartlesville field as the underground formation is apparently one vast basin the deepest point of which is about five or six miles south of Bartlesville. The oil seems to have collected in great abundance in this basin, which accounts for the greater flow of the Bartlesville wells over those of other sections. The Bartlesville field is conceded to be the most promising field of the entire series according to the development work done up to this time. What future development work will bring forth cannot be predicted although a very bright future is before the entire Kansas-Indian Territory and Oklahoma territory oil and gas fields.

LAPLATA MINES FORGING AHEAD

DEVELOPMENT IS BEING PUSHED ON MANY PROPERTIES AND SHIPMENTS ARE REGULARLY MADE.

Geo. Branner has completed the annual work on four claims on Lewis mountain.

Messrs. Bacon, Banks, and Hunt are doing considerable work on their placer above town.

The lease on the Cumberland is working a good force and are sacking some fine ore.

T. A. Orr is working an assessment on a claim near the North Star mine on Lewis mountain.

J. D. Patterson is busily engaged on the assessments on his group of contact claims in Basin gulch.

Senator Copp this week disposed of a group of claims lying in the immediate vicinity of the May Day mine.

Geo. Dotson & Co. are pushing work on the Kennebec mine and will soon have another shipment ready for the smelter.

H. M. Miller is working three men on the Miller group in Neptune gulch and is putting up a blacksmith shop and shaft house.

There is talk that the owners of the Buffalo claim at Oro Fino will erect a hoisting plant and do a large amount of development work.

The Boren Gulch Mining Co. is running two drifts which are looking fine.

J. E. Tiffany has just completed patent surveys on ten claims for this company.

Brooks are taking out a lot of silver-lead ore from the May Day head of Bedrock gulch. They have a four-foot vein with three feet of mineral, which has given returns of \$100 per ton.

A shaft is being sunk near the June-

A LOST LEAD IN OURAY COUNTY Found Again in a Forsaken Tunnel Up Near the Summit of White House.

A little over forty years ago, when the Whites were kings in this county of ours and Ouray was not thought of, two prospectors found their way into the basin which is now the "Gem City of the Rockies" and up Oak creek and so on to the flats on the west side, looking the Uncompahgre valley on the one end and the great chain of mountains known as the Continental divide on the other. They camped at the big spring which is still in existence today and turned their backs to the valley and toward the mountains and were in due time rewarded for the energy and fearlessness by finding near the spring what they had dug out and cleaned around, some very rich gold quartz. For weeks the hunters have hunted in the vicinity without success, looking their meals at night among the rocks to prevent the smoke and glare of the fire being seen by the Indians, whose kick the hunters have feared to take from what is now known as the Grand river. Up to White House and back many times the "intrepid" gold hunters worked their way, crossing many veins of precious metals, but none of them holding the rich quartz they had found at the springs near their camp. One lucky day, however, they stumbled upon it just peeping out of a big bank of wash, and after digging in they found the treasure. The face of the quartz was broken away from the ledge, but was a pointer as to where the ledge was hidden. They started a tunnel through the wash and in a few weeks they had tunneled in to where the lead dropped out a distance of 40 feet, to the solid formation. Without a saw they chopped and dressed every stick of the timbers needed in the tunnel and with all haste, the white hunters had tunneled in to the hills and the tinted leaves of the quaking aspen and mountain foliage told them that winter was but a few weeks away. The prospectors were in a fine fix. Without powder and with laborious ways they hammered out what quartz they could and finally in despair at the slow progress, a fire up against the quartz, and heating it to a red heat, they threw water on it and secured a hundred pounds or so of the stuff, carrying it in sacks to the spring and washing it. In their pan as best they could, after pulverizing it between a hammer and rock. The result was that they threw away some 200 pounds, and they at once decided to go out with what gold they had and bring in provisions for a winter's siege. But man "proposes" and the Almighty disposes in some manner their fire in the tunnel had caught to the timbers and smoldered in the green wood until a few mornings after their clean-up, when a volume of smoke, curling heavenward, warned them that it was high time to retreat. They were in a fix to die within the borders of civilization, and not by the tomahawks of the wild-eyed Utes who had no doubt discovered their presence by the smoke. So, packing one burro with what they could carry, they started for the west, one burro loose, they "raked" it for New Mexico and by good luck reached Mexican shelter with their scalps securely fixed to their heads.

It is said that the California, two years ago last spring in a log cabin

amount done upon them this year.

On the Bon Ton mine at Scofield, Mr. Peters is continuing with the sinking of the main shaft which is now down 220 feet. He is expecting to put in a hoisting engine in place of the present horse power in a short time.

Geo. Bauer will commence work on the Bon Ton mine in a short time. This is good news, for we are satisfied that a very little work will make a big shipper of rich ore.

S. E. Herr visited the Mancos Mining & Milling company's properties on the West Mancos last Sunday and left many thanks to a contract to run 100 tons of ore through the mill.

The Bonnie Girl work is progressing in good shape. The Baker road has been put into splendid condition, the grade has been done, and a large force is now at work on the trench for the pipe line. A force of 12 carpenters commenced work this morning on the boarding and bunk houses.

Through the tunnel they are turning one burro loose, they "raked" it for New Mexico and by good luck reached Mexican shelter with their scalps securely fixed to their heads.

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